

The Worker

National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 10
(16 Pages)

MARCH 6, 1955
Price 10 Cents

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five—facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome. The effect of his leadership, even after he left us, helped us to overcome that handicap.

His release has this significance not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

Six Men -- the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

the door of the big four-motored plane pushed open.

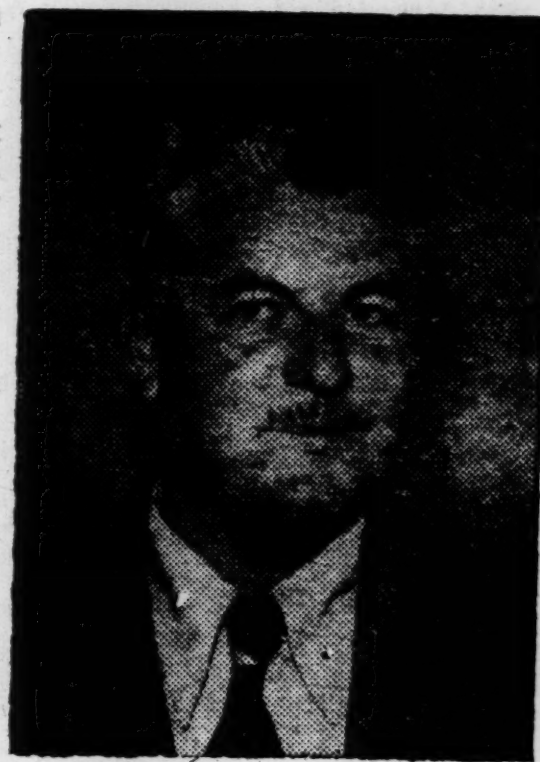
Through a window of the plane we could spy Johnny Gates, and then as the last of the passengers started down the stairs a cry went up, "There's Gene." And there indeed, was Gene, with Johnny at his side.

Gene was tall and thinner than we had ever seen him. His once gray hair shone white in the spotlight of the cameramen. Johnny was thinner, too, but both smiled, relaxed and happy. And with them was Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker who went to Atlanta to cover their actual release, and John Abt, their attorney who posted \$5,000 bond for

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH-NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain rightly turned to sun



as they arrived. It was a shock

to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy. And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society: the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded—downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courtroom.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled, I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stachel

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the taxcut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January.

In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif) spread the rumor that

the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut.

But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Building Trades Sets Legislative Meet in Wash.

DELEGATES from building trades unions in 45 states will go to Washington March 7-10 for a national legislative conference called by the AFL building trades department. Richard J. Gray who heads the department says delegates will lobby on Capitol Hill for measures important to building trades and construction workers and in opposition to Taft-Hartley and other laws which are detrimental to them.

SENATE labor committee last week approved nomination of Boyd Leedom to NLRB and of Theophil Kammholtz to the vacant post of NLRB counsel. Sens. Neely (D-W. Va.) and Douglas (D-Ill) said they will file minority report on Kammholtz whose appointment by Eisenhower stirred labor wrath. Leedom, although unpopular with labor, got unanimous committee approval.

FOUR NEEDLE trades unions have agreed on joint drive to raise federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO) president Potofsky announced. Unions include Textile Workers Union (CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, (AFL).

JEWISH Labor Committee, representing 500,000 Jewish AFL and CIO trade unionists, reported last week that anti-Semitism in employment is widespread. The committee, meeting in Atlantic City, said worst discrimination committed against unorganized workers. Jews represents 18 percent of applicants for jobs at agencies, yet get six percent of the jobs.

A GROUP of old time "Wobblies" celebrated the 50th

anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-discrimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board.

George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however,

of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimmie Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill, without naming him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights.

Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged

Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforcement of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to

seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Observers in Quill's own union point out that he could have abstained from voting and made a declaration that his union will decide on affiliation when the unity process is completed. Meanwhile he could work in cooperation with others, for a maximum improvement through popular pressure and negotiations.

It is evident that the final decisions, including the constitution, will be far from "perfect" because the controlling reactionary-minded old guard in the AFL still clings tenaciously to some of its ancient policies. It is becoming equally clear that progressives in labor and many of those in the right wing of the CIO, will have to wage an unending fight for improvements against the old guard WITHIN the united organization.

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily

"leads" for a commercial newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates—oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara,

gas workers from New Jersey, Negro and white, men and women—took up days studying and debating the new proposed constitution and union structure. The Founding Fathers could scarcely have given more detailed study to the nation's basic charter.

But this was not pettifogging debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a big job cut out for the new Chem-

ical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

(Continued on Page 14)

WHAT MERGER COULD MEAN

Many Metal Plants Ripe for Organizing

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

Chicago is basically a metal-foundries, machine shops, auto working town. Its steel mills, parts and home appliance plants employ one-fourth of the city's 1,700,000 workers.

Many of these workers get less than \$1 an hour, work under hazardous and high-speed conditions, suffer discrimination, have no job protection. These are the hundreds of thousands of metal trades workers still unorganized. A new survey by the U.S. Department of Labor shows



that 20 to 30 percent of all workers in Chicago manufacturing industries are not covered by any type of collective bargaining contract.

This is the big challenge to the merging labor movement which has begun to stir toward a great unionizing drive such as swept the nation back in the thirties.

"THE FIELD is wide open," we were told by a top AFL official whose main work is organizing. "I'll admit we've been in a rut for a long time, but a real push from somewhere could start a miracle."

In the UAW-CIO Regional Office, Pete Watson told us that "a concerted drive by the AFL and CIO could organize thousands of plants in this area." He added that he expected to see the UAW-CIO convention, which opens in Cleveland on March 27, begin to press for such a program.

A graphic example of the possibilities came out of our discussion with Frank Wilke, business agent of Lodge 113, International Association of Machinists.

"There are 10,000 toolmakers in this state," he said, "We represent only about 4,000 of them."

THIS IAM lodge has 128 Chicago toolrooms under contract. The hundreds of unorganized shops, said Wilke, keep the wage scale down and has made it necessary for the workers to go out on a prolonged strike almost every year in order to win a suitable settlement.

He pointed out one key fact about any new organizing campaign—that it will have to be geared mainly to the smaller shops. "The average size toolroom that we have under contract is about 28 workers," declared Wilke, "but the unorganized shops have as few as four workers."

"Yes, I can see a big organizing drive sweeping through even those little shops where we've been breaking our necks for a long time," he added.

IRVING WEIR, a UE district leader, pointed out that there

are still some big-size plants in the electrical and radio industry still completely unorganized or under company unions. He mentioned Zenith, Hotpoint, Bell Howell, Bell Thorne, Revere Camera, Raytheon, Hallicrafter, Motorola.

Chicago also has some plants which have expanded on the "Do-It-Yourself" fad, such as Mall Tool and Illinois Tool, which are still open shops.

The giant basic steel mills are completely unorganized. However, a plant like Wisconsin Steel, which is subsidiary of International Harvester, is under an independent union, considered to be company-dominated.

A CIO Steelworkers Union spokesman mentioned that plant and also the fact that there are hundreds of steel fabricating plants in the Chicago area still unorganized.

The large Schwinn bicycle plant is still not union, Kropp Forge is unorganized, and there are company-controlled unions at Taylor Forge and Diamond T.

Abortive efforts have been made by one or another union at most of these plants.

IN RECENT years also, the main reliance of union officials was

on large outlays of money instead of on the efforts of volunteer organizers within the shop or from other organized shops.

In any new campaigns, the unions will have to recall the incomparable efforts made in every previous large-scale unionizing drive in this country by militants and left-wingers whose zeal and courage matched any obstacle the employer produced.

The lack of concerted and large scale drive has doomed some recent efforts at organization at plants which have been made "union-proof" by employers. Examples of this are the plants where paternalism, stock-buying, profit-sharing, family-favoritism, company union schemes are used by management. Then there are the plants set up in the so-called "clearing" areas, where the streets and the surrounding areas are company property, forbidden to union organizers.

THE EMERGING labor unity could possibly unloose a drive which would overcome such obstacles. It could put into full motion the organizing plans which many unions have long had on paper.

(Next week, organizing opportunities in the so-called "soft goods" industries in Chicago.)

Enemies of FEPC Are Strong and 'Underground'

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

HARRISBURG.—FEPC can become the law of the Commonwealth in this year of 1955—but not without a struggle.

The fact that the Administration—sponsored Fair Employment Practices bill quickly passed through the lower House in Harrisburg by a vote of 161 to 23 considerably brightens the prospects of making this session of the legislature the successful end to the 11-year campaign for this long-delayed law.

However, this does not put FEPC "in the bag."

The opposition to FEPC is strong, bi-partisan and underground.

THE ONLY force in the state that can put FEPC "in the bag" are the voters, who must be organized and rallied to actively intervene to scale these twin hurdles FEPC faces in the State Senate.

1—To get the bill (S-74) reported out of Committee.

2—To see the bill through the Senate intact, without crippling amendments.

The bill is now in the Senate Education Committee where, it is generally agreed it will receive fairer consideration than in the Judiciary Committee which in the past has smothered this all important piece of legislation.

There is at this writing still not a majority on the Education Committee favor reporting out the FEPC Legislation to the Senate floor.

As the battle lines become clearer there is "talk" in the Capitol of compromise and watering down the Act (S-74).

THE COMPROMISE rats are sure to gnaw at the character and membership of the Commission, its authority, size of staff, appropriations and penalties, and thus pull

the teeth from the law.

The compromise and watering down forces are in a position to do a great deal of mischief as the upper chamber of state government is not only Republican-controlled, but also contains an influential group of Democrats who prefer FEPC as an election issue to FEPC as a law. It's a good vote-getter, particularly if they can lay blame on the GOP doorstep.

An important factor in the pass-

In Memoriam

DEARBORN, Mich. — On March 7, 1932, four workers were shot down in cold blood on Miller Road, before the gates of the Ford plant, by the guns of Ford servicemen, when 5,000 unemployed came to the plant seeking work.

The four were Joe York, Joe DeBlasio, Joe Bussell and Coleman Leny. They lie buried within sight of the smokestacks of the Rouge plant, in the Woodmere Cemetery. This year as in all other years, workers in groups and singly will visit the graves and pay their respects to four workers who were among the early pioneers of unionism at Ford.

Joe York was Michigan Secretary of the Young Communist League; Joe DeBlasio was a salesman of the Daily Worker. All four were members of the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployed Councils.

The funeral procession of the four workers saw 100,000 people marching as well as lining the sidewalks down Woodward Ave.

The power and strength of the workers is now together in a mighty union which these four workers gave their lives that such should be.

Union Gets Pledge Of Aid on Surplus

ALTOONA, Pa. — At a mass meeting Feb. 23 at the Venetian Gardens attended by some 500 persons, State Assemblymen Harold G. Miller and Daniel H. Erb, State Senator Charles R. Mallory, and Blair County Commissioners Herman S. Bolger, Milton S. Everleigh, and Raymond A. Wilker, pledged their support to the state legislative program of Local 2017, United Railroad Workers division of the CIO Transport Workers Union. The local sponsored the meeting.

The union's program includes making surplus government food available to the unemployed, deferring taxes due from them, blocking seizure of their homes for tax delinquencies, and establish a public works plan for this area.

Murray W. Glassman, CIO district representative here, attacked Mallory's pleas defending the corporations which "would leave the state if taxes became too high." Mallory claimed they were owned by the small shareholders.

"Small shareholders," the union leader replied, "do not control the

Pennsylvania Railroad." Altoona is the most important freight assembling point and equipment repairs and freight-car building point for the railroad between New York City and Pittsburgh. The URW has charged the Pennsylvania Railroad with laying off some 10,000 workers during the past year in "false" economies that resulted in equipment and track not receiving proper attention with consequent increased peril to passengers.

The public officials present at the meeting, together with Harry E. Dreht, Blair County Democratic chairman, pledged they would attend a statewide labor rally in support of the demands for action against unemployment, scheduled for March 1 at Harrisburg.

U. S. Senator James Duff and Republican Congressman James E. Van Zandt, who represents the district, both sent telegrams of support, showing the tremendous pressure generated by the serious plight of the thousands of unemployed in the area and its grave effects on small businessmen and industry.

A Record Gate Sale of MW

Moral: Go Thou and Do Likewise

DETROIT.—Twenty-four Michigan Workers sold in ten minutes at a factory gate. That's the fastest sale recorded here in Michigan as the circulation drive picks up

speed. Seven weeks ago a group started to sell at this one gate, at first selling only a few. Now the results speak for themselves.

HOW ABOUT THAT! Have you taken a bundle of five papers for your special spot, a union hall in your neighborhood, a mass meeting, or just plain selling to your friends and neighbors?

We have now reached 80 Michigan Worker subs. Billy Allen, editor of the Michigan edition, has gotten 19 Michigan Worker subs and 14 Daily Worker subs.

Allan, asked about his experiences, said: "All you got to do is ask them."

Suggests Pickets Protest Nazi Musicians

PHILADELPHIA.—The Jewish Times, popular local Anglo-Jewish weekly, suggested a picket line to protest the scheduled appearance in Philadelphia of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, headed by the nazi Von Karajan.

WASHINGTON (FP).—Unemployment compensation figures show no signs of that dynamis spurt in the economy of which the politicians speak.

Layoffs Start at Dodge, Over-Production Seen

HAMTRAMCK.—The first layoffs of auto workers employed on the 1955 models started at Dodge Main plant last week. Several hundred probationary workers got notice and union leaders fear it will be a steady process of layoffs from now on.

Some 27,000 are working at the giant Dodge Main plant.

Ward's Automotive News, trade journal, reports that over four million cars will be produced by the end of the first six months of 1955. Harlow Curtice, General Motors president estimated that 5,800,000 cars will be sold in 1955.

Many workers again face the grim prospect of 26 weeks of unemployment compensation averaging \$35 a week and then relief rolls at \$16 a week for food for a family of four.

Dodge Local 3 is all too familiar with this race for production fol-

lowed by devastating unemployment.

Last year over 20,000 of its members were unemployed for a year or more. Then Local 3 took the lead in going to City Halls asking for public works program at union wages, backing for unemployment compensation for as long as a worker was idle and at least 60 percent of his average wage to be the unemployment stipend. They got agreements from the courts to freeze foreclosures and suspend evictions.

Last year the local also had to threaten Dodge with a strike vote on speedup.

Plymouth is down to five lays a week now and other Chrysler plants are expected to start cutting down, now that the showrooms are jam-packed.

Weir Backs Coexistence, Urges East-West Trade

By JOSEPH POSNER

PHILADELPHIA.

EARNEST T. WEIR, Pittsburgh industrialist and chairman of the National Steel Corporation, has advised business men in this area that the future of American capitalism depends on opening trade channels with the socialist world, and called for action to enforce such a trade policy.

"I cannot urge too strongly," said Weir, "that this matter of national policy for world peace is vital . . . literally a matter of life and death for all of us . . . and that each of you will have the firm resolve that you personally are going to do something about it."

Weir's plea was made through the Greater Philadelphia Magazine, a monthly business publication.



ERNEST T. WEIR

sing his views on peaceful co-existence. He addressed a state meeting of the organization on the same

subject several months ago, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

It is noteworthy, too, that this past January, the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia polled its members on the question—Do you believe the that peaceful co-existence with the USSR is possible?—and announced the results as Yes, 78; No 12; Undecided 23. To the question—Do you believe that the United States should give Chiang Kai-shek support to regain the mainland of China, the results were Yes 5, No 107, Undecided 1.

The World Affairs Council is headed by Howard C. Petersen, president of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co., one of the city's largest banking houses. Another prominent member is Mrs. Albert Greenfield, wife of the multi-millionaire realtor, and leader of the Democratic Party.

Senate Showdown On Broyles Bills

SPRINGFIELD.—This week, the fascist-like Broyles Bills face a test vote in the state Senate, with the possibility that many "doubtful" votes may be swung against the bills.

Sen. Paul Broyles was trying to speed up the Senate vote before opposition to the bills gets a chance to develop any further.

Many additional organizations were coming slowly into the fight against the bills, including those groups which have previously joined in preventing these witchhunt bills from becoming law.

The Decalogue Society of Lawyers this week came out against the bills, declaring:

"We are convinced that these bills will add nothing to the security of our nation or state. On the contrary, we feel their passage would seriously impair the traditional liberties of our state's citizens, and would greatly reduce the morale, efficiency

and quality of our teachers and public servants."

THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago Maroon this week called for campus-wide unity against the bills in an editorial which warned against the petty bickering within the All-Campus Civil Liberties Committee which represents the various groups.

"A bigger issue was and is at stake," declared the Maroon. "This issue concerns how the campus can best lobby against the bills."

The danger of the Broyles Bills this year was seen mainly in the slowness of the opposition to get started. The Chicago Sun-Times said that a spot survey of groups which had previously opposed the bills "revealed that few have taken a stand on the current measures."

SOME OF THESE groups have failed to analyze the 1955 version of the Broyles Bills and note that their provisions are far more sweeping than ever and that they carry the McCarthyite doctrine of "guilt by association" to a new sinister level. One of the bills provides for the imprisonment of members of progressive organizations, with 269 organizations listed in the text of the bill.

There was also the danger of confusion concerning amendments to the bill which were to be introduced in the Senate. Such amendments would seek to "answer" the objections of liberal groups without in any way decreasing the threat to civil liberties contained in the measures.

Some groups have also been immobilized by the conclusion



"YOU'VE GOT YOUR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS...WHAT MAKES YOU THINK YOU NEED A UNION?"

Mrs. Stella Brown Sentenced for 'Contempt'; Ordered Denaturalized

DETROIT.—An unprecedented and savage six months sentence for contempt of court was handed out to Mrs. Stella Brown, 45, when she refused to testify against other people in the course of her denaturalization trial, two weeks ago. Judge Ralph M. Freeman, first Republican appointee to the local Federal bench in 20 years; also revoked Mrs. Brown's citizenship under the Walter-McCarran Law on the grounds that she had been a member of the Communist Party within 10 years prior to her becoming a citizen in 1946.

Employed as a waitress, Mrs.

Brown was born in Poland and was brought to this country in 1912 as a two-year-old infant. Married to a truck driver for 20 years, she is the mother of an 18-year-old daughter who recently graduated from high school. An interracial family, they are well known and respected in their community.

The Stella Brown Defense Committee, in a widely distributed leaflet, called for protests to Judge Ralph M. Freeman and for funds to support an appeal to higher courts, to be sent to the committee at 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26.

LOUISVILLE PAPER CALLS LIGHTFOOT APPEAL CRUCIAL

One of America's oldest and most-respected newspapers, the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal has expressed concern about the importance of the appeal in the Lightfoot case. Following are excerpts of its editorial, headed, "The Lightfoot Case Will Test the Smith Act":

"Lightfoot is the first of the so-called second string party leaders to be tried on the charge that membership in the Communist Party is a crime, because the party's aims are criminal. The conviction will certainly be appealed.

"This case may therefore be the means of producing that comprehensive review of the Smith Act that the Supreme Court has so far avoided. Its position in previous appeals has been that the courts have complied with the intent of Congress in passing the law; but on the broader question of whether Congress in passing such a law did not trespass against the Bill of Rights, it has not ruled.

"The issue in the Lightfoot case is perhaps of greater importance to civil liberties than the conspiracy issue in previous trials. Until now, no individual has been considered a criminal merely because he belongs to a proscribed party. It has still been necessary to prove an overt act, although previous trials were forced to use 'conspiracy to advocate' as their definition. In the Lightfoot case, advocacy of the violent overthrow of our government was presumed to be implicit in his Communist Party membership.

"Such a presumption rides roughshod over many of the libertarian beliefs we have hitherto prized. It is a case of such importance that lawyers and laymen alike must hope that an appeal can be presented which will induce the Supreme Court to review the Smith Act in its entirety. If it does so, and then upholds the act, then indeed our concept of individual liberty in the Bill of Rights must be considered to have been changed forever."

that the fight this year is "hopeless" since Gov. Stratton is for the bills. However, the governor's spokesman told the press recently that the Broyles Bills

"are not administration bill." A survey of the state House also showed a good possibility of defeating the bills there, if a strong campaign develops.

500 at Philadelphia Tercentenary Fete

PHILADELPHIA.

MESSAGES of greeting from Gov. George M. Leader, Sen. James H. Duff, Congressmen Hugh Scott, William Granahan, William Green, James Byrne and Earl Chudoff, and District Attorney Richardson Dilworth, to the Jewish people of Philadelphia were enthusiastically received by over 500 persons tonight at a Tercentenary celebration held last week at the YWCA, 21 and Chestnut Sts., it was announced by the Philadelphia Committee to Celebrate the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Settlement in America.

Gov. George Leader, in his message said: "Succeeding generations of your co-religionists have woven into the very marrow of our national tradition their dynamic spirit and genius through devotion, sacrifice and enterprise."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Dilworth called attention to the fact that "in every fight to preserve the basic freedoms, the Jewish people have invariably come forward."

B. Z. Goldberg, columnist of the Yiddish Day, gave a meaningful

analysis of 300 years of American Jewish history and the lesson for today. Mr. Morris U. Schappes, author of "A Documentary History of the Jews in the U. S.," declared that "the great democratic tradition of Philadelphia Jews like the Jeffersonian Democrat, Benjamin Nones, and the abolitionist rabbis, David Einhorn and Sabato Morais, required the rallying today of all Jews wanting peace and liberty, to the cause of opposition to the rearming of a renazified Germany."

PHILADELPHIA. — The CIO United Auto Workers have won an overwhelming victory in a National Labor Relations Board Election at the big Budd Red Lion plant.

The vote was UAW, 2,803; Budd Field Employees Independent Union, 1,049, no union, 35.

In two previous attempts the UAW failed to oust the independent union as bargaining agent at the plant.

The overwhelming UAW vote undoubtedly was sparked by a re-

cent series of struggles involving hundreds of workers in protest stoppages and walkouts at the plant against speedup, wage cutting and firings.

THE PLANT includes workers on auto chassis and parts assembly lines, railway cars and airplane parts. Stoppage mainly involved workers on auto parts, many of whom suffered pay cuts up to \$10 per day in their piece work rates. Many Budd workers have complained of merciless speedup, part

of the furious pace of production that has gripped the auto industry because of tremendous competition between major producers. Budd supplies the big auto firms with chassis and other parts.

Two mass meetings of the Budd Red Lion Workers when they were still in the independent union were marked by demonstrations of near-riot proportions. Workers loudly protested the company attacks on their conditions and accused some of their leaders of completely fail-

ing to do anything about it. In one instance police appeared on the floor of the meeting as the situation almost got out of hand.

John J. Spillane, sub-regional director of the CIO, said the Red Lion plant workers would have their own Local 92, and that among the first objects of the union would be to include the local in the national Budd contract, attempt to regain all cuts in wages, and secure the rehiring of workers fired in recent months.

UAW Wins Budd Red Lion Vote, 3 to 1

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five-facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome. The effect of his leadership, even after he left us, helped us to overcome that handicap.

His release has this significance not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

Six Men -- the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

the door of the big four-motored plane pushed open.

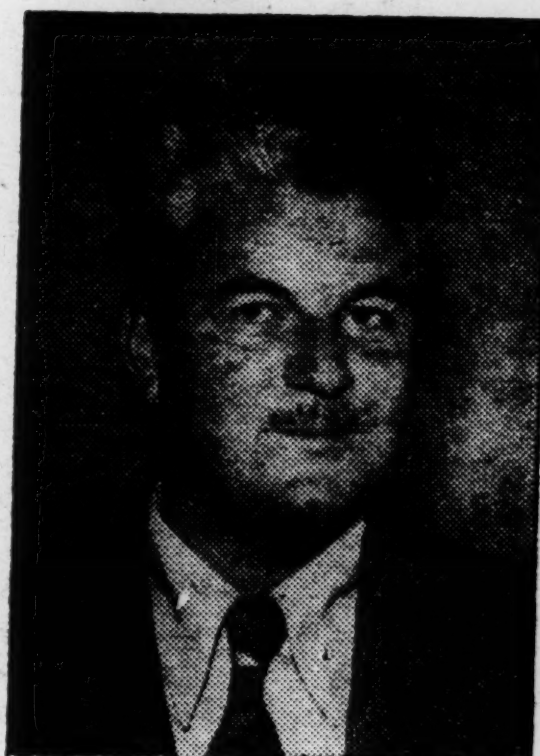
Through a window of the plane we could spy Johnny Gates, and then as the last of the passengers started down the stairs a cry went up, "There's Gene." And there indeed, was Gene, with Johnny at his side.

Gene was tall and thinner than we had ever seen him. His once gray hair shone white in the spotlight of the cameramen. Johnny was thinner, too, but both smiled, relaxed and happy. And with them was Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker who went to Atlanta to cover their actual release, and John Abt, their attorney who posted \$5,000 bond for

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain rightly turned to sun as they arrived. It was a shock



to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy. And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society: the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courthouse.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled, I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stachel.

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the taxcut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January. In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif) spread the rumor that the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut. But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Building Trades Sets Legislative Meet in Wash.

DELEGATES from building trades unions in 45 states will go to Washington March 7-10 for a national legislative conference called by the AFL building trades department. Richard J. Gray who heads the department says delegates will lobby on Capitol Hill for measures important to building trades and construction workers and in opposition to Taft-Hartley and other laws which are detrimental to them.

SENATE labor committee last week approved nomination of Boyd Leedom to NLRB and of Theophil Kammholtz to the vacant post of NLRB counsel. Sens. Neely (D-W. Va.) and Douglas (D-Ill) said they will file minority report on Kammholtz whose appointment by Eisenhower stirred labor wrath. Leedom, although unpopular with labor, got unanimous committee approval.

FOUR NEEDLE trades unions have agreed on joint drive to raise federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO president Potofsky announced. Unions include Textile Workers Union (CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, (AFL).

JEWISH Labor Committee, representing 500,000 Jewish AFL and CIO trade unionists, reported last week that anti-Semitism in employment is widespread. The committee, meeting in Atlantic City, said worst discrimination committed against unorganized workers. Jews represents 18 percent of applicants for jobs at agencies, yet get six percent of the jobs.

A GROUP of old time "Wobblies" celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-discrimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board. George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however, of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimcrow Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted. Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill, without naming him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights. Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged

Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforcement of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to

seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Observers in Quill's own union point out that he could have abstained from voting and made a declaration that his union will decide on affiliation when the unity process is completed. Meanwhile he could work in cooperation with others, for a maximum improvement through popular pressure and negotiations.

It is evident that the final decisions, including the constitution, will be far from "perfect" because the controlling reactionary-minded old guard in the AFL still clings tenaciously to some of its ancient policies. It is becoming equally clear that progressives in labor and many of those in the right wing of the CIO, will have to wage an unending fight for improvements against the old guard WITHIN the united organization.

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily "leads" for a commercial newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates — oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara,

gas workers from New Jersey, Negro and white, men and women—took up days studying and debating the new proposed constitution and union structure. The Founding Fathers could scarcely have given more detailed study to the nation's basic charter.

But this was not pettifoggish debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a big job cut out for the new Chemical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

(Continued on Page 14)

Plants Ripe For Organizing

(Continued from Page 16)

Chicago toolrooms under contract. The hundreds of unorganized shops, said Wilke, keep the wage scale down and has made it necessary for the workers to go out on a prolonged strike almost every year in order to win a suitable settlement.

He pointed out one key fact about any new organizing campaign—that it will have to be geared mainly to the smaller shops. "The average size toolroom that we have under contract is about 28 workers," declared Wilke, "but the unorganized shops have as few as four workers."

"Yes, I can see a big organizing drive sweeping through even those little shops where we've been breaking our necks for a long time," he added.

★
IRVING WEIR, a UE district leader, pointed out that there are still some big-size plants in the electrical and radio industry still completely unorganized or under company unions. He mentioned Zenith, Hotpoint, Bell Howell, Bell Thorne, Revere Camera, Raytheon, Hallicrafter, Motorola.

Chicago also has some plants which have expanded on the "Do-It-Yourself" fad, such as Mall Tool and Illinois Tool, which are still open shops.

The giant basic steel mills are completely unorganized. However, a plant like Wisconsin Steel, which is subsidiary of International Harvester, is under an independent union, considered to be company-dominated.

★
A CIO Steelworkers Union spokesman mentioned that plant and also the fact that there are hundreds of steel fabricating plants in the Chicago area still unorganized.

The large Schwinn bicycle plant is still not union. Kropp Forge is unorganized, and there are company-controlled unions at Taylor Forge and Diamond T.

Abortive efforts have been made by one or another union at most of these plants.

★
IN RECENT years also, the

What's On?

COME to International Supper and dramatic program, "Great American Women," to celebrate International Women's Day. Sat. evening, March 12, at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland. Supper at 6 p.m., program at 9 p.m. Donation: Supper and program \$1.75. Program only \$1. Ausp: Chicago Women for Peace.

HELP THE WORKER DRIVE!

The Illinois State Committee of the Communist Party calls on all of our members to join in the crucial task of completing The Worker drive in these next two weeks.

We ask every division and club member to take whatever steps are necessary to assist the Freedom of the Press Committee in this important job.

The party divisions are almost all seriously lagging, as can be seen from the chart below. The next two weeks must mark a drastic change. Results must be achieved, utilizing every week-day and every week-end to the fullest.

DIVISION	QUOTAS WORKER	D.W.	PRESENT STANDING WORKER	D.W.
CA 1	50	10	15	4
CA 2	50	10	12	2
CA 3	50	10	21	6
Newton	50	10	36	8
9 N	65	15	19	5
12 C	60	10	21	3
Lawndale	90	15	30	9
LW	60	10	23	4
FW	50	5	24	4
SW	50	8	15	6
MF	95	15	17	9
SS	100	75	49	5
SE	100	15	49	4
DE	60	8	12	2
DO	40	5	5	1
Loop	30	10	0	1
No. 1	65	10	3	1
No. 2 & 4	75	15	15	7
No. 3	20	4	5	1
No. 3 A	25	4	0	0
No. 5	110	15	34	4
No. 6	50	6	11	3
No. 7	25	5	4	0
No. 8	20	15	22	5
No. 9	20	15	20	10

Charge 'Matusow' Helped to Convict Claude Lightfoot

CHICAGO.—Citing the shocking revelations that Harvey Matusow perjured himself to frame Communist leaders, the Lightfoot Defense Committee this week charged that "many unconfessed Matusows were used by the government in the recent Lightfoot trial here."

The committee this week issued a two-volume summary of the evidence in the recent 12-day trial of Claude Lightfoot which contained the numerous discrepancies in the testimony of the government's witnesses.

Six out of the eight prosecution witnesses were paid informers. Some of them testified that they were earning large sums of money by making themselves useful to the Department of Justice in its wave of Smith Act prosecutions. Some, like John Lautner have gone from one courtroom to another telling their fabrications.

★
IN the Lightfoot trial, the de-

main reliance of union officials was on large outlays of money instead of on the efforts of volunteer organizers within the shop or from other organized shops.

In any new campaigns, the unions will have to recall the incomparable efforts made in every previous large-scale unionizing drive in this country by militants and left-wingers whose zeal and courage matched any obstacle the employer produced.

The lack of concerted and large scale drive has doomed some recent efforts at organization at plants which have been made "union-proof" by employers. Examples of this are the plants where paternalism, stock-buying, profit-sharing, family-favoritism, company union schemes are used by management. Then there are the plants set up in the so-called "clearing" areas, where the streets and the surrounding areas are company property, forbidden to union organizers.

★
THE EMERGING labor unity could possibly unloose a drive which would overcome such obstacles. It could put into full motion the organizing plans which many unions have long had on paper. (Next week, organizing opportunities in the so-called "soft goods" industries in Chicago.)

fense attorneys John J. Abt and George W. Crockett, Jr., exposed a series of contradictions in Lautner's testimony. One question asked of Lautner concerned the matter of whether he had given false testimony under oath.

Abt asked the witness whether it was true that he had previously perjured himself in a suit for the annulment of his marriage. "That is correct," was Lautner's reply.

The Lightfoot Defense Committee also called attention to the

testimony of stoolpigeon Anselm Czarnowski, who, "like Matusow, forgot the truth and remembered the lies at the instigation of the government."

★
ON cross-examination, Czarnowski revealed lapses in his memory in matters on which he had been given no prompting by the prosecution. At one point in the cross-examination, he admitted, "I must have got mixed up with the dates."

Czarnowski spent a day and a half on the stand testifying for the government on events going back ten years or more. But in the cross-examination by Abt, this exchange took place: Czarnowski: "I am not sure of any date." Abt: "You are not sure of any date?" Czarnowski: "I mean dates as far as you are asking."

The defense also drew from Czarnowski the admission that he was making virtually nothing in his work as a sign painter and had become fully dependent on the \$40 a week income which he has been getting for several years from the FBI.

"This is the raw material from which frameups are made," declared the Lightfoot Defense Committee.

★
THE committee pointed that one of the government's stoolpigeon witnesses against Lightfoot, William G. Cummings, was exposed last week as the man who "coached" other stoolpigeons in giving false testimony.

A hearing in Washington revealed that the Federal Communications Commission had denied a TV station license to a man who had been smeared as a result of Cummings' instructions.

Lowell Watson of Kansas confessed that he had perjured himself. According to the N. Y. Times (Feb. 18), Watson "jovially admitted that he had lied time and time again" in the FCC hearings.

★
WATSON disclosed that it was Cummings and two other FCC "investigators" who had prompted him in giving false testimony "tailored to their pre-conceived opinion of guilt."

This same Cummings testified concerning Lightfoot's alleged attendance at Communist Party functions and schools. The prosecution leaned on Cummings' testimony in swaying the jury to convict Lightfoot.

Said the Lightfoot Defense Committee: "The government's entire case was a tissue of falsehoods, presented by professional perjurers who are different from Matusow only in that they have not confessed to their perjury."

LOUISVILLE PAPER CALLS LIGHTFOOT APPEAL CRUCIAL

One of America's oldest and most-respected newspapers, the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal has expressed concern about the importance of the appeal in the Lightfoot case. Following are excerpts of its editorial, headed, "The Lightfoot Case Will Test the Smith Act":

"Lightfoot is the first of the so-called second string party leaders to be tried on the charge that membership in the Communist Party is a crime, because the party's aims are criminal. The conviction will certainly be appealed."

"This case may therefore be the means of producing that comprehensive review of the Smith Act that the Supreme Court has so far avoided. Its position in previous appeals has been that the courts have complied with the intent of Congress in passing the law; but on the broader question of whether Congress in passing such a law did not trespass against the Bill of Rights, it has not ruled."

"The issue in the Lightfoot case is perhaps of greater importance to civil liberties than the conspiracy issue in previous trials. Until now, no individual has been considered a criminal merely because he belongs to a proscribed party. It has still been necessary to prove an overt act, although previous trials were forced to use 'conspiracy to advocate' as their definition. In the Lightfoot case, advocacy of the violent overthrow of our government was presumed to be implicit in his Communist Party membership."

"Such a presumption rides roughshod over many of the libertarian beliefs we have hitherto prized. It is a case of such importance that lawyers and laymen alike must hope that an appeal can be presented which will induce the Supreme Court to review the Smith Act in its entirety. If it does so, and then upholds the act, then indeed our concept of individual liberty in the Bill of Rights must be considered to have been changed forever."

Big Business Backs Merriam

(Continued from Page 16)

tem, blaming it all on the Democrats who have been in power in Chicago for 25 years.

Daley's campaign, to be successful, therefore needs to hit out against Big Business domination. This he has begun to do, but he will need to unfold in greater detail, a firm program which meets the needs and problems of the people.

The issue of Trumbull Park Homes became a major factor in the primary race. Anti-Kennelly sentiment in the Negro communities and in the labor movement was particularly evident on this issue, with these two main sections of the people piling up the bulk of Daley's vote.

HOWEVER, Merriam will gain unless Daley is compelled to speak up even stronger on this matter. And he will have to spell out what he intends to do about it. Generalized talk about upholding law and order and the Constitution at Trumbull Park Homes

is not enough at this point.

As Claude Holman, successful candidate for alderman in the 4th Ward put it, what is needed is an investigation of the South Deering Improvement Association and any other organizations who are suspected of inciting the continued terror and violence.

Forthright action against guilty organizations and individuals will bring the siege at Trumbull Park to an end. And this will be the best deterrent to acts of mob violence in the future.

THERE are just a little over four weeks before election day. If the preferred party of Big Business is to be defeated in 1956, a big step in that direction would have to be the defeat of Merriam in the Chicago elections on April 5. This means even greater work in the labor movement and in the Negro communities.

The final outcome of the election will result in a people's victory only if a fight is made around the major issues in the campaign.

Protest Nazi-Led Concert Here

CHICAGO.—Protests were mounting here this week against the scheduled Chicago concerts on March 11-12-13 of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of men described as "notorious Nazis."

The conductor of the orchestra, Herbert Von Karajan, was an associate of the Hitler chieftain, Herman Goering, it was disclosed. The manager of the touring orchestra is Gerhart von Westernman, a director of the Munich radio during the period when it was used by Hitler as a key propaganda outlet.

The concerts here at the Orchestra Hall were arranged by the Allied Arts Corporation, 20 N. Wacker Drive. However, the Friday evening, March 11 performance was scheduled as a benefit by the Women's Board of the University of Chicago Cancer Research

Foundation. The chairman of this board, Mrs. Walter Walsh, told The Worker that Karajan was "cleared" by the U. S. State Department.

In New York City, several thousand members of the AFL Musicians Union signed a protest petition which stated that "prominent Germans who held responsible positions in the Nazi regime throughout its whole history of murder, pillage and cultural degeneracy are not welcome here."

In New Jersey, the Rabbinical Council of the state issued a protest against the appearance of the Nazi-led orchestra.

Groups in Chicago demanded that the concerts be cancelled. Many of these organizations and individuals joined several years ago in preventing the Chicago Symphony Orchestra from signing a so-

contract with another Nazi conductor, Wilhelm Furtwaengler, now dead.

According to last Sunday's N. Y. Times, both Furtwaengler and Karajan held high posts in the Nazi regime. "There had been intense rivalry, according to many reports, between Herr Karajan and Herr Furtwaengler," reported the N. Y. Times. "During the Hitler regime, the former had been backed by Herman Goering, whereas Herr Furtwaengler enjoyed the support of Joseph Goebbels."

During the Nazi trials, William E. Ringel, chief of the Security Section of Counter Intelligence in Austria, described Karajan as a "notorious Nazi," and said he had "joined the Nazi Party when he was under no compulsion to do

Two-Week Emergency Worker Drive Urged as Illinois Lags Behind Goal by 1,000 Subs

CHICAGO.—With two weeks left in the 1955 Worker circulation drive, Illinois readers were faced with the worst crisis in years.

Less than one-third of the required number of subscriptions were in. If Illinois is to hold its own in circulation, some 1,500 subs for The Worker and 250 for the Daily Worker are needed.

The Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee sounded an urgent plea for readers to "help save the circulation of our paper."

"These two weeks will determine whether we will lose large numbers of readers who are kept alert and active in the basic struggles of the day through

reading our paper," the committee declared.

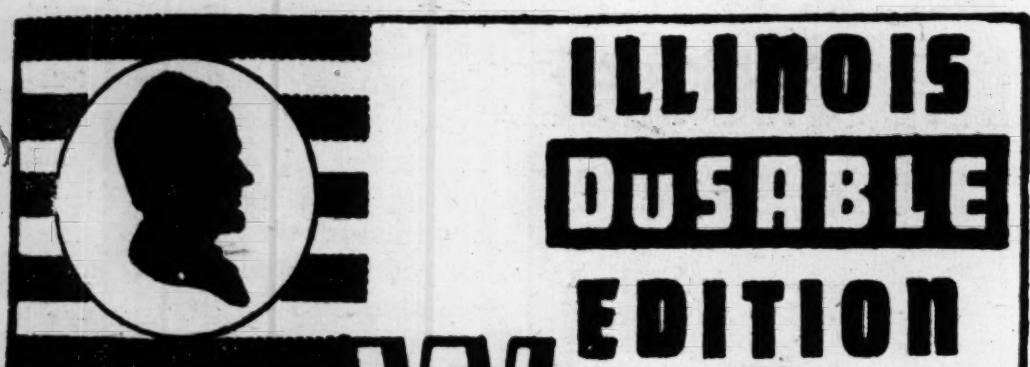
"We appeal to all readers to devote themselves this week and

next to saving our paper in Illinois from its worst circulation crisis. For some reason there has been a breakdown in the or-

ganized efforts to help the paper; otherwise we would not be faced with a crisis in this period of marked advances in the struggle against McCarthyite reaction."

The Illinois drive is lagging far behind other areas in the country. Chicago is in competition with Brooklyn, which is far ahead.

The Freedom of the Press Committee called for a two-week effort to get the drive "over the hump." In each community and in each industry, readers were urged to call special mobilizations of sub-getters on their own initiative and to begin going out for subs on a day-to-day schedule.



The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1955

Senate Showdown On Broyles Bills

SPRINGFIELD.—This week, the fascist-like Broyles Bills face a test vote in the state Senate, with the possibility that many "doubtful" votes may be swung against the bills.

Sen. Paul Broyles was trying to speed up the Senate vote before opposition to the bills gets a chance to develop any further.

Many additional organizations were coming slowly into the fight against the bills, including those groups which have previously joined in preventing these witchhunt bills from becoming law.

The Decalogue Society of Lawyers this week came out against the bills, declaring:

"We are convinced that these bills will add nothing to the security of our nation or state. On the contrary, we feel their passage would seriously impair the traditional liberties of our state's citizens, and would greatly reduce the morale, efficiency and quality of our teachers and public servants."

THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago Maroon this week called for campus-wide unity against the bills in an editorial which warned against the petty bickering within the All-Campus Civil Liberties Committee which represents the various groups.

"A bigger issue was and is at stake," declared the Maroon, "This issue concerns how the campus can best lobby against the bills."

The danger of the Broyles Bills this year was seen mainly in the slowness of the opposition to get started. The Chicago Sun-Times said that a spot survey of groups which had previously opposed the bills "revealed that few have taken a stand on the current measures."

SOME OF THESE groups have failed to analyze the 1955 version of the Broyles Bills and note that their provisions are far more sweeping than ever and that they carry the McCarthyite doctrine of "guilt by association" to a new sinister level. One of the bills provides for the im-

prisonment of members of progressive organizations, with 269 organizations listed in the text of the bill.

There was also the danger of confusion concerning amendments to the bill which were to be introduced in the Senate. Such amendments would seek to "answer" the objections of liberal groups without in any way decreasing the threat to civil liberties contained in the measures.

Some groups have also been immobilized by the conclusion that the fight this year is "hopeless" since Gov. Stratton is for the bills. However, the governor's spokesman told the press recently that the Broyles Bills "are not administration bill." A survey of the state House also showed a good possibility of defeating the bills there, if a strong campaign develops.

BY WILLIAM SENNETT

CHICAGO.

Big Business is now marshaling all forces possible to put over Robert E. Merriam as mayor of Chicago.

The bankers, State Street merchants, large real estate interests and big industrialists lost the first round in the primary elections. They wanted to ensure a "safe" race by getting Mayor Kennelly to head up the Democratic ticket. But an alert labor and Negro people's movement dumped Kennelly on Feb. 22.

The Merriam campaign is a continuation of the effort to sidetrack the workers and their allies. Behind the talk of "good government" is the effort to absolve Big Business from its responsibility for the housing crisis, mob violence, segregation, poor schools, the utility steals,

strikebreaking, high taxes, juvenile delinquency, crime and corruption.

MERRIAM was chosen as the Republican candidate by some of the most reactionary elements of the Republican Party. In the final election campaign he will have the backing of all four daily newspapers in the city. McCarthyites like Russell Root, George McKibben, former Sheriff John Babb, and his campaign manager William H. Feteridge are backing Merriam because they have no illusions about his professed "liberalism."

They know that the best chance the Republican Party has for winning is by the use of a "reform" type of candidate. They believe that Merriam can capitalize on the issue of "good government" and avoid grappling with the basic issues. The liberal front is designed to help

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

Chicago is basically a metal-foundries, machine shops, auto working town. Its steel mills, parts and home appliance plants employ one-fourth of the city's 1,700,000 workers.

Many of these workers get less



This is the second of a series of articles of the possibilities for an organizing drive in Chicago growing out of the merger of labor.

than \$1 an hour, work under hazardous and high-speed conditions, suffer discrimination, have no job protection. These are the hundreds of thousands of metal trades workers still unorganized. A new survey by the U.S. Department of Labor shows that 20 to 30 percent of all workers in Chicago manufacturing industries are not covered by any type of collective bargaining contract.

This is the big challenge to the merging labor movement which has begun to stir toward a great unionizing drive such as swept the nation back in the thirties.

★
"THE FIELD is wide open,"

Big Business Seeks to Recoup In City Elections with Merriam

put the Republican Party in power in the city, bringing with it the Stratton-McCormick machine and plans to put Chicago in the GOP column in the 1956 congressional and presidential elections.

IN ORDER to get elected, Merriam is resorting to all kinds of demagoguery. Realizing the apprehensions working people and liberals have about the Republican Party, he says that the basis of his candidacy is a "fusion" with independents and Democrats. He denies that the Chicago elections have any other but local significance and pledges to remain neutral in the 1956 presidential elections.

In this period, when the Eisenhower war maneuvers affect the people of Chicago and when McCarthyism has made important inroads, obviously no election can be "purely" local.

we were told by a top AFL official whose main work is organizing. "I'll admit we've been in a rut for a long time, but a real push from somewhere could start a miracle."

In the UAW-CIO Regional Office, Pete Watson told us that "a concerted drive by the AFL and CIO could organize thousands of plants in this area." He added that he expected to see the UAW-CIO convention, which opens in Cleveland on March 27, begin to press for such a program.

A graphic example of the possibilities came out of our discussion with Frank Wilke, business agent of Lodge 113, International Association of Machinists.

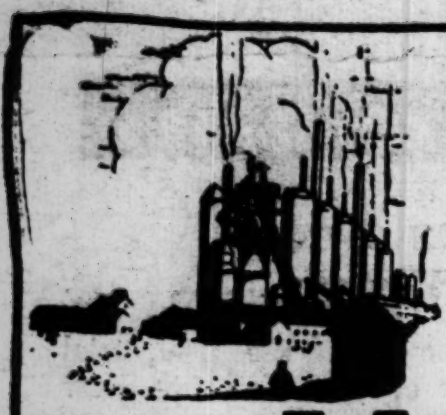
"There are 10,000 toolmakers in this state," he said, "We represent only about 4,000 of them."

THIS IAM lodge has 128
(Continued on Page 15)

Actually, there is much more "fusion" around the candidacy of the Democratic nominee, Richard J. Daley. For those major sections that make up a people's movement, labor and the Negro people are supporting Daley as the best way to defeat reaction and to advance the fight for their program.

The 100,000 vote plurality for Daley in the primary was a result of the heightened understanding by the workers and the Negro people of Kennelly's role and his alliance with Big Business.

BUT Merriam is not running on the record of the Kennelly administration. He is unfolding a program which capitalizes on the lack of housing, the deterioration of many neighborhoods, poor city services, the increase in crime, the poor transit system.
(Continued on Page 15)



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 10
(16 Pages)

MARCH 6, 1955
Price 10 Cents

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five-facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome. The effect of his leadership, even after he left us, helped us to overcome that handicap.

His release has this significance not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

Six Men -- the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

the door of the big four-motored plane pushed open.

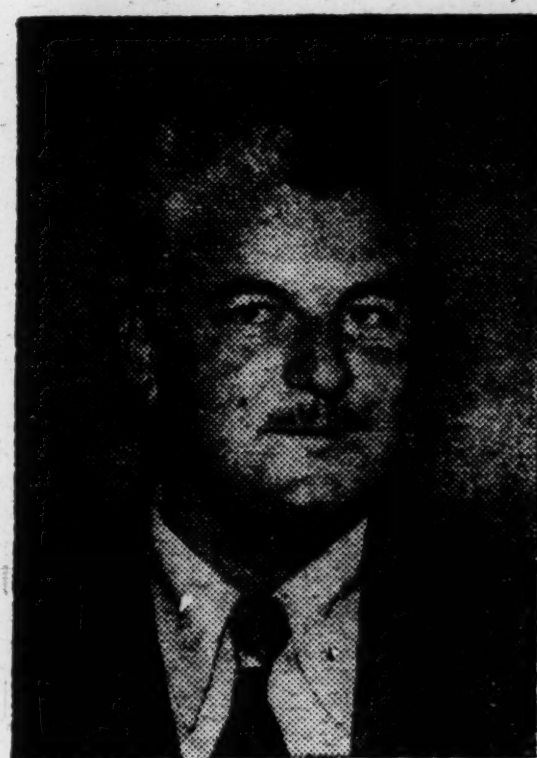
Through a window of the plane we could spy Johnny Gates, and then as the last of the passengers started down the stairs a cry went up, "There's Gene." And there indeed, was Gene, with Johnny at his side.

Gene was tall and thinner than we had ever seen him. His once gray hair shone white in the spotlight of the cameramen. Johnny was thinner, too, but both smiled, relaxed and happy. And with them was Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker who went to Atlanta to cover their actual release, and John Abt, their attorney who posted \$5,000 bond for

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain, rightly turned to sun as they arrived. It was a shock



to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy: And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society: the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courthouse.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled, I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stachel.

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the taxcut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January. In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif) spread the rumor that

the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut.

But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-dis-

crimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board.

George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however,

of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimcrow Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill, without naming him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights.

Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged

Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforcement of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to

anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Observers in Quill's own union point out that he could have abstained from voting and made a declaration that his union will decide on affiliation when the unity process is completed. Meanwhile he could work in cooperation with others, for a maximum improvement through popular pressure and negotiations.

It is evident that the final decisions, including the constitution, will be far from "perfect" because the controlling reactionary-minded old guard in the AFL still clings tenaciously to some of its ancient policies. It is becoming equally clear that progressives in labor and many of those in the right wing of the CIO, will have to wage an unending fight for improvements against the old guard WITHIN the united organization.

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily "leads" for a commercial

newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates—oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara,

gas workers from New Jersey, Negro and white, men and women—took up days studying and debating the new proposed constitution and union structure. The Founding Fathers could scarcely have given more detailed study to the nation's basic charter.

But this was not pettifoggish debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a big job cut out for the new Chem-

ical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

(Continued on Page 14)

GM to Fight GAW; Wants Another 5 Year Contract

DETROIT. — General Motors told its stockholders that it will oppose the UAW-CIO's proposal in the coming negotiations for a guaranteed annual wage. It will seek a repeat on the five year contract which the UAW has decided it will ditch in favor of a two year contract.

The corporation's stand is outlined in an annual report by Harlow Curtice, president and Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of directors.

GM cites payments into state unemployment insurance funds and giving their employees steady work as eliminating any need for a guaranteed annual wage.

In other words, the average of \$42 a week, that unemployed workers get when on compensation is considered enough by GM. In many states the workers don't get \$42 on an average check from unemployment compensation, nor for 26 weeks as they do in Michigan. In Michigan, GM lobbyists it is charged by the CIO, wrote 80 some amendments into the unemployment compensation law to make it tough for workers to get payments.

GM says that the sum of \$8,200,000,000 total of all the state unemployment compensation funds is enough for any unemployment payment demands that may arise.

The UAW demand that the differences between unemployment compensation and the average weekly pay check of a worker shall be made up by the employer, which is what GAW means, is completely ignored by GM in its announced stand.

GM, of course, by throwing into the pre-negotiations period this smokescreen has in mind covering up all the other demands of the union.

Such basic things as 40 hours call in pay, FEPC model clause, better pensions and seniority clauses, improved overtime, checks on speed and short term contracts, 10-cent an hour annual improvement factor raise, no cutting of wages when cost of living drops, all of this GM ignores.

In the annual report to its stockholders GM does not tell that during the five year contract with the UAW-CIO, profits of the corporation were \$3,000,000,000.

The "satisfied" workers that it tries to tell the general public it has, are far from satisfied. A number of GM local unions of the UAW are preparing strike actions because of the unbearable working conditions, brought on by the lack of protection in the five year contract that GM wants to continue for another five years.

At the "Big" Fisher plant in Flint a strike is pending on speed-up and discrimination against women; at Fleetwood GM plant a strike vote is being taken March 1-2; a strike has just been averted at the Drop Forge plant on run-away shop, speedup and wage-cutting.

A recent nationwide conference of UAW delegates from GM locals wrote many changes into the existing GM contract, including an unanimous vote to have no more five-year contracts, curb speedup that's working GM workers out of jobs, and discrimination against

Negro workers by an anti-discrimination clause, for wage increases, against forced overtime that also eliminates jobs.

In Memoriam

DEARBORN, Mich. — On March 7, 1932, four workers were shot down in cold blood on Miller Road, before the gates of the Ford plant, by the guns of Ford servicemen, when 5,000 unemployed came to the plant seeking work.

The four were Joe York, Joe DeBlasio, Joe Bussell and Coleman Leny. They lie buried within sight of the smokestacks of the Rouge plant, in the Woodmere Cemetery. This year as in all other years, workers in groups and singly will visit the graves and pay their respects to four workers who were among the early pioneers of unionism at Ford.

Joe York was Michigan Secretary of the Young Communist League; Joe DeBlasio was a salesman of the Daily Worker. All four were members of the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployed Councils.

The funeral procession of the four workers saw 100,000 people marching as well as lining the sidewalks down Woodward Ave.

The power and strength of the workers is now together in a mighty union which these four workers gave their lives that such should be.

A Record Gate Sale of MW

Moral: Go Thou and Do Likewise

DETROIT.—Twenty-four Michigan Workers sold in ten minutes at a factory gate. That's the fastest sale recorded here in Michigan as the circulation drive picks up speed.

Seven weeks ago a group started to sell at this one gate, at first selling only a few. Now the results speak for themselves.

HOW ABOUT THAT! Have you taken a bundle of five papers for your special spot, a union hall in your neighborhood, a mass meeting, or just plain selling to your friends and neighbors?

We have now reached 80 Michigan Worker subs. Billy Allen,

editor of the Michigan edition, has gotten 19 Michigan Worker subs and 14 Daily Worker subs.

Allan, asked about his experiences, said: "All you got to do is ask them."

On Saturday, April 2, 8 p.m. at 2705 Joy Road, there will be a press builders' banquet with Lester Rodney, Daily Worker sports editor, as the main speaker. Between now and then the Circulation Committee of The Worker has set the goal of 160 subs for the Michigan Worker and 50 more Daily Worker subs. The banquet will honor the champion subscriber at 924 Charlevoix Blvd De-



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

BIG BUSINESS IN POLITICS: A 14th Congressional district delegate shouted at the recent Republican State Convention "Those Genesee County General Motors boys who are backing you, Mr. Iverson, are going around telling delegates that GM is demanding a change in the leadership."

This exchange followed:

Iverson: "Are you accusing me of being a tool of someone?"

Answer: "An unwitting tool."

Iverson: "I am a tool of no one, but if someone in GM wants to support me, that's fine. I am not ready to rule anyone out of the party—GM or anyone else. I might say something about another big motor company. . . . He was cut off. Later he said he referred to the Ford Motor Co. whom he said was supporting his rival, Feikens. Well now you know who runs the GOP. Oh, Feikens won."

UAW NEWSCASTER GUY NUNN played the complete record lampooning McCarthy—THE INVESTIGATOR—on a series of recent broadcasts. At the conclusion he announced that he had received many queries as to where the record could be bought. He said it was issued by Discuriosties and available at most bookstores and record shops.

THE FORD MOTOR CO. plant in Chicago was recently thrown into a turmoil when 18 cafeteria workers demanded a wage increase and walked off their jobs. Many Ford workers suddenly complained of "hunger" and walked off with them.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER, with its long anti-union, speed-up, rate cutting program, has created a situation where both FE-UE and UAW-CIO, expecting contract renewal difficulties this year, have had joint meeting to discuss a common front against the company.

ONE FORD RETIRED employee asking to remain anonymous, sent \$500 to the fund to help striking Kohler workers.

THE SHELLS being produced at the strike bound Kohler plant in Sheboygan are defective, according to a wire sent by UAW strikers to C. E. Wilson, Defense Secretary, who gave the strike-breaking company a two million dollar order.

Mrs. Stella Brown Sentenced for Contempt; Ordered Denaturalized

DETROIT.—An unprecedented and savage six months sentence for contempt of court was handed out to Mrs. Stella Brown, 45, when she refused to testify against other people in the course of her denaturalization trial, two weeks ago.

Judge Ralph M. Freeman, first Republican appointee to the local Federal bench in 20 years, also revoked Mrs. Brown's citizenship under the Walter-McCarran Law on the grounds that she had been a member of the Communist Party within 10 years prior to her becoming a citizen in 1946.

Employed as a waitress, Mrs.

Brown was born in Poland and was brought to this country in 1912 as a two-year-old infant. Married to a truck driver for 20 years, she is the mother of an 18-year-old daughter who recently graduated from high school. An interracial family, they are well known and respected in their community.

The Stella Brown Defense Committee, in a widely distributed leaflet, called for protests to Judge Ralph M. Freeman and for funds to support an appeal to higher courts, to be sent to the committee at 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26.

'Probe Perjury in Detroit Trial!'

DETROIT. — Congressional investigation of the "extent to which perjured testimony infected" the Detroit Smith Act trial was urged last week by Saul Wellman, one of the six convicted.

Wellman addressed his request to Sen. Harley Kilgore, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Samuel Celler, head of the House Judiciary Committee. He pointed out that U. S. Attorney Fred Kaess could not make such an investigation properly because it "would have revealed the extent to which the U. S. Attorney's Office itself was involved."

Wellman wrote in part:

"In view of recent disclosures of paid government informers recanting their testimony in political cases involving the issue of Communism, and asserting under oath that their prior testimony was not only false, but induced by government prosecuting agencies, I want to call your attention to the following facts:

In the course of the Smith Act trial in Detroit last year, and which is now on appeal, a most dramatic and revealing episode in the trial was the disclosure of a deliberate and premeditated attempt on the part of two (2) government witnesses to conceal information from the Court and the Jury by committing perjury."

After detailing the admitted perjury of government witnesses, Schemanske and Santwire, referring to the page of the trial Transcript where this was exposed, Wellman continued:

"The foregoing disclosed perjury committed by paid informers in the presence of the judge and jury. It also proves that some person in the District Attorney's office,

whose identity has not yet been disclosed, knew of this perjury."

"The trial judge instructed Fred W. Kaess, U. S. Attorney, to consider taking action against both perjured witnesses. Reporters later asked Kaess what he intended to do. "Nothing," he replied, "there were extenuating circumstances." (Detroit News Dec. 22, 1953.)

"With such an attitude on his part, it was not surprising that later a Federal grand jury declined to indict either Schemanske or Santwire."

It is obvious that the District Attorney was not the person who

could make a fair and unbiased investigation of the whole ugly conspiracy to perjure testimony against defendants in a criminal case, since such revelation, according to one of the witnesses, would have revealed the extent to which the U.S. Attorney's office itself was involved.

"The liberty of six (6) Detroit Smith Act defendants is at stake in this case, and we are entitled to an investigation by an independent agency. That would determine the extent to which perjured testimony infected our trial, and resulted in our conviction."

Berry Blassingame, Pioneer Buick UAW Organizer, Dies

FLINT. — Berry Blassingame, militant Buick worker, died of a kidney ailment on Feb. 20, leaving his wife, Edna, three children and seven grandchildren.

His funeral at the AME Church near the Buick plant where he had spent 26 years of his prematurely-shortened life, was a moving tribute to the qualities which made Blassingame a leader in his union and among the Negro people.

The church was jammed, and 50 mourners crowded outside. The coffin was surrounded by wreath after wreath sent by Buick UAW Local 581, by other UAW locals, by fellow workers. In his Building 40, where he was the first Negro worker to be upgraded during the war to gear cutter, scarcely a worker had not contributed to the flowers.

The mourners had known Blassingame in the early days before GM was organized here in 1937, when he served as volunteer UAW organizer. They had known him as alternate committeeman in a predominantly white department; as delegate to the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council as second vice president and current executive board member of the NAACP.

as member of the Urban league or leader in the Progressive Party movement.

They wept unashamedly for their friend and leader though they knew their very tears would be dubbed "subversive" by the police and FBI who blatantly observed the funeral, and by the Flint Journal, the virtual GM house organ, whose snide obituary notice had referred to the way Blassingame had been called a "Red" by the Un-American Committee's stool-pigeons last May.

Berry Blassingame, lying in his coffin, seemed to lend the mourners something of the courage that was his when he braved company goons in the organizing days, and fought back three years ago against KKK elements who threw him bodily from the plant.

When the racists then pushed through his expulsion from the local he had done so much to build, Blassingame appealed, was upheld by the International and belatedly by his own executive board.

Through her tears, his wife sobbed out the essence of her husband's life: "You gave so much . . . you told us we must stick together."

**Michigan Edition
The WORKER**

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 Woodward Ave., Detroit, 11. Phone: WO 4-9015.

BERENSON BOOK STORE

2419 GRAND RIVER, DETROIT

offers you hundreds of books, pamphlets and magazines to help you convince and organize your fellow Americans for peace and progress. Titles include:

The Origins of Christianity by Archibald Robertson	\$2.50
War Economy and Crisis by Hyman Lumer	1.75
Spotlight on Africa	.15
The Ecstasy of Owen Muir by Ring Lardner, Jr.	3.00

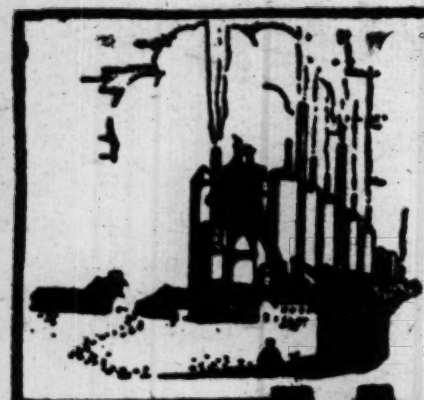


Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU



**Michigan
edition**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1955

Martel Hails Unity Of AFL and CIO

DETROIT.—Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County AFL speaking before the National Religion and Labor Foundation sessions here on Feb. 21, hailed the AFL-CIO merger. He said the two central labor bodies, already working together, have started to change the political complexion of a Republican state like Michigan.

Martel said that back in the early thirties the employers were using the most "unrespectable" devices to harness labor and that the inability of the craft unions to recognize the needs of the new industrial workers resulted in the formation of the CIO.

Martel called the split a "heal-thy one," for despite "heartaches and headaches the labor movement is stronger today as a result." He said the membership of organized labor has increased and the economic standards of the nation have been raised.

Pointing out that there are still some people who hope the day will return when they won't have to deal with the union, Martel urged that religion work with labor in combatting the so-called "right-to-work laws."

He charged that the National Association of Manufacturers has ordered these laws to be introduced in every state. In Michigan the report is that GOPer Feenstra, notorious anti-labor legislator, will tack a "Right-to-Work" amendment onto one of the FEPC bills as it comes on the floor of the Legislature.

Martel was joined in hailing the labor merger by the delegates to the sessions and by CIO and UAW president Walter Reuther who spoke the following day.

The conference of religious and labor representatives backed the guaranteed annual wage; opposed right to work laws, endorsed FEPC.

THE DETROIT AFL Labor News charges in the April 2 issue that the "best brains" of the editorial staffs of the "Kept Press" are seeking to defeat labor unity. Their efforts will be of no avail, says the AFL paper.

"The Taft-Hartley Law and other anti-labor legislation has aroused all union labor to the need for a united front to protect the civil rights of the American people," Labor News declared.

"The Fascist tendencies of the Federal Government since the industrial barons have taken it over after the election of the General, has been the signal flag; the signal for the employing elements to get unreasonable and arbitrary. Yes and the signal for labor to put its house in order, grease up its muskets and keep its powder dry."

"If we are to have another round of contests with the employers on the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively, then the forces of labor must be united as never before, and if necessary to go into battle, labor should march under one banner and avoid the confusion of divided authority and leadership."

Reuther Says Peace Only Defense Against H-Bomb Destruction

DETROIT.—CIO president Walter Reuther, speaking before sessions of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, said: "The only adequate defense against the H-bomb is peace."

Reuther, who soon will be presiding over the convention of 1,500,000 UAW-CIO members on March 27 in Cleveland, also said: "You can't have peace in one part of the world, it must be universal."

The last convention of the UAW two years ago in Atlantic City asserted in its resolution on International Relations that "the road to peace must be left open and that the American people must not allow themselves to be stampeded by reactionary isolationists or by trigger-happy Senators into having to resort to force."

The resolution opposed enlisting the "corrupt and discredited leadership" of Chiang Kai-shek, and opposed "any commitment of American troops to become bogged down for years in the vast mainland of China in support of his hopeless attempts to re-establish himself as a leader of the Chinese people."

Reuther said last week that he was opposed to settling anything on the battlefields and that the benefits of atomic research must be used for the welfare of mankind.

Because of a contrary view by some, he said, "we are standing on the rim of hell, and we heard the other day (Atomic Commission report) that a bomb dropped in Detroit would also wipe out Milwaukee."

Any effort of any group, he said, that comes together to discuss how the benefits of atomic research are to be used for the welfare of mankind, should be encouraged.

He charged that the Eisenhower Government has a policy of fear and hatred. He said that what happens in Asia these days is the problem of the American people, that it is tied in with their own

freedom.

CHARLES LOCKWOOD columnist for the community newspaper, The East Side Shopper, headlines his column in the Feb. 24 issue: "People Everywhere Must Oppose War."

"I say it's high time the common people of the world—the people who are the . . . cannon fodder . . . speak up and voice their objections to this war madness. . . . The danger that confronts the world is almost beyond comprehension and time for ourselves is running out," he wrote.

"I realize there are many people

who object to plain talk, but are we to make no objection whatever when we know what a H-bomb conflict will do? A single bomb could wipe the City of Detroit completely off the map."

IN THE DETROIT NEWS public letter column of Feb. 23 M. F. says: "My encyclopedia says Formosa is an island about 85 miles from the Chinese mainland and is a province of China. Maybe some smart person can explain why a Chinese island is necessary to the defense of this country and why we should risk a big war to keep it."

Layoffs Start at Dodge, Over-Production Seen

HAMTRAMCK.—The first layoffs of auto workers employed on the 1955 models started at Dodge Main plant last week. Several hundred probationary workers got notice and union leaders fear it will be a steady process of layoffs from now on.

Some 27,000 are working at the giant Dodge Main plant.

Ward's Automotive News, trade journal, reports that over four million cars will be produced by the end of the first six months of 1955. Harlow Curtice, General Motors president estimated that 5,800,000 cars will be sold in 1955.

Many workers again face the grim prospect of 26 weeks of unemployment compensation averaging \$35 a week and then relief rolls at \$16 a week for food for a family of four.

Dodge Local 3 is all too familiar with this race for production fol-

lowed by devastating unemployment.

Last year over 20,000 of its members were unemployed for a year or more. Then Local 3 took the lead in going to City Halls asking for public works program at union wages, backing for unemployment compensation for as long as a worker was idle and at least 60 percent of his average wage to be the unemployment stipend. They got agreements from the courts to freeze foreclosures and suspend evictions.

Last year the local also had to threaten Dodge with a strike vote on speedup.

Plymouth is down to five lays a week now and other Chrysler plants are expected to start cutting down, now that the showrooms are jam-packed.

GM Is Target for Defeat, Delegates Tell Demo Meet

By WILLIAM ALLAN

GRAND RAPIDS.

General Motors is the foe which must be defeated by the coalition of labor, the Negro people, and the farmers in the elections this spring. This point of view was expressed by a number of delegates at the Democratic Party state convention held here two weeks ago.

Circuit Court Judge Eugene Black was nominated by the convention to run for one of two posts on the State Supreme Court in the April 4th elections. Nominated for the other post is Circuit Judge Stephen Roth of Flint.

Judge Black, who in 1948 was a Republican state attorney general told the convention delegates:

"The Republican Party conceived by Abraham Lincoln is no more. It is now a General Motors plant, operated as are all General Motors plants from conference tables in New York."

Black was backed by all 18 districts in Michigan after he had appeared before many of them and declared that GM's grip on government had to be broken, and that

this was an issue from now on. Other candidates nominated were for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lynn Bartlett; Board of Regents for University of Michigan, Eugene Power, Paul Adams; State Board of Education, John Veale.

Among important county slates is Wayne County which has the largest electoral vote in the state.

In Wayne County a Negro-white team, Judge Wade McCree, and Judge Theodore Bohn are running against two reactionaries, Mayor Hubbard of Dearborn and County Clerk Ed Branigan for two posts on the Circuit Court bench. Hubbard is notorious for his anti-Negro bias.

Detroit has a Board of Education election where united labor working with Negro organizations and other community groups seeks to end the lily-white setup on the Board of Education by electing the first Negro member. Dr. Remus Robinson, in the primaries for this post finished second in a field of five.

The Democratic convention adopted a program that called for boosting Unemployment Comp-

sation checks to two-thirds of the average weekly wage, plus \$4 for each dependent, thus approximating 90 percent of the individual's weekly wage. Fifty percent of the average weekly wage in benefits is sought for single people out of work.

The fight to pass a FEPC law in this session of the Legislature was again reiterated at the convention. Aid to schools and a continued fight against curbs on academic freedom were urged.

A \$4,000 minimum salary for teachers was urged. The Walter-McCarran law was scored in the convention platform and Michigan Congressmen urged to work for changing many of its restrictive aspects.

The appearance of Judges Black and Roth at the head of the State Democratic Party ticket this spring, brings two civil liberties advocates also into the race.

Both men as attorney generals, Black under the late Gov. Sigler, and Roth under Gov. Williams, refused to enforce the police registration Callahan Act. Judge Roth at present is heading a committee in Flint to draft a FEPC ordinance.

McCarran Act Repeal Sought

DETROIT.—A conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, initiated by the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was held last Sunday with 103 delegates from national groups, organized labor, Negro organizations and young people.

The conference was held as part of the growing movement for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. Steps outlined by the delegates for action on the repeal were:

1. Back up U.S. Senator McNamara of Michigan's opposition to the act by obtaining thousands of signatures on a repeal petition. Also six Michigan Congressmen are for repeal or amending the act.

2. Help organize a large delegation of unionists and others to go to Washington on March 27, when a nationwide lobby for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act will take place. It is sponsored by the American Committee for

the Protection of Foreign Born. The lobby will assemble at Odd Fellows Hall, 1849-9th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Reservations on a special coach going to Washington for that repeal lobby can be made at 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit, WO 1-5196.

Defense of the victims (100 in Michigan) of the Walter McCarran Act was also planned by the conference, through setting up committees around each national group, and in the union where a victim may be a member.

A national group, a trade union, youth panel met and adopted a plan of work. The conference heard a report by Michigan Committee secretary Saul Grossman. Honorary Co-Chairmen elected were: Rev. Paul Johnson Allured, Professor C. L. Meader, Rev. Chas. A. Hill. Grossman was re-elected secretary. A financial drive for \$6,000 was okayed.

Celebrate

International Women's Day

Speaker: PHIL RAYMOND

SUNDAY, MARCH 13
7 P.M.

9840 Dexter
Room 206

Auspices: Labor Press Committee • ADMISSION FREE

MON., MARCH 7, IS FINAL DAY TO REGISTER FOR SPRING ELECTIONS!



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 10
(16 Pages)

MARCH 6, 1955
Price 10 Cents

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five-facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome.

His release has this significance: not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

**Plot to Hike
Rents—Page 16**

Six Men--the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

the door of the big four-motored plane pushed open.

Through a window of the plane we could spy Johnny Gates, and then as the last of the passengers started down the stairs a cry went up, "There's Gene." And there indeed, was Gene, with Johnny at his side.

Gene was tall and thinner than we had ever seen him. His once gray hair shone white in the spotlight of the cameramen. Johnny was thinner, too, but both smiled, relaxed and happy. And with them was Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker who went to Atlanta to cover their actual release, and John Abt, their attorney who posted \$5,000 bond for

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain rightly turned to sun as they arrived. It was a shock



to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy. And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society; the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courthouse.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled, I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stach-

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the taxcut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky.) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky.) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January. In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif.) spread the rumor that

the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut.

But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Building Trades Sets Legislative Meet in Wash.

DELEGATES from building trades unions in 45 states will go to Washington March 7-10 for a national legislative conference called by the AFL building trades department. Richard J. Gray who heads the department says delegates will lobby on Capitol Hill for measures important to building trades and construction workers and in opposition to Taft-Hartley and other laws which are detrimental to them.

SENATE labor committee last week approved nomination of Boyd Leedom to NLRB and of Theophil Kammholtz to the vacant post of NLRB counsel. Sens. Neely (D-W. Va.) and Douglas (D-Ill.) said they will file minority report on Kammholtz whose appointment by Eisenhower stirred labor wrath. Leedom, although unpopular with labor, got unanimous committee approval.

FOUR NEEDLE trades unions have agreed on joint drive to raise federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO president Potofsky announced. Unions include Textile Workers Union (CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, (AFL).

JEWISH Labor Committee, representing 500,000 Jewish AFL and CIO trade unionists, reported last week that anti-Semitism in employment is widespread. The committee, meeting in Atlantic City, said worst discrimination committed against unorganized workers. Jews represents 18 percent of applicants for jobs at agencies, yet get six percent of the jobs.

A GROUP of old time "Wobblies" celebrated the 50th

anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

Angry Dressmakers Want Pact Renegotiated

By GEORGE MORRIS

A STORMY MEETING of 3,000 shop chairladies, chairmen and committee people of the New York Dress Joint Board at Manhattan Center booed down a new proposed three-year agreement. But the ILGWU's officialdom disregarded the motion to turn the

Deal revival of the ILGWU. The majority of those attending have obviously forgotten, or never knew, the procedure for registration in a formal decision their opposition to the pact. A quickie voice "vote" taken by Antonini, in which he disregarded the motion to send the contract back to negotiators, caught the audience by surprise.

When he called for a voice expression on acceptance of the pact, a huge chorus of "noes" exploded along with the few "ayes" by administration stalwarts and paid staffers who occupied the front row. No voices were heard when Antonini called for a negative expression and exploiting the confusion he instantly declared "the motion carried" and the meeting adjourned.

OLD-TIMERS in the four dress locals of the Joint Board recalled similar reaction to the leadership only in the days before the New

Another confusing element in the picture was the announcement by Antonini earlier, when the sentiment of the meeting was apparent, that "you don't have the last word anyway" and that "we only called you in to get your reaction."

A thunderous chorus of boos and catcalls gave him another sample of the reaction. Soon after, however, many of the women walked out, making uncomplimentary remarks about the men on the platform, while Antonini shouted from the platform: "You want a general strike but you walk out. What kind of soldiers are you?"

THIS WAS an after-work meeting. Many of the women have to prepare supper at home or pick up their children at day-care centers. And it seemed useless to stay on when the announcement was made the meeting was called to just get a "reaction."

Despite Antonini's claim of approval, the pact was the subject of questions and discussion among workers in the shops on the following day, Thursday. The ILGWU leaders knew one thing; they were facing a revolt that was now breaking out into the open. They also discovered that this is one type of opposition they can no longer beat by a barrage of red-baiting. The little of it that was attempted against those who spoke against the pact, was roundly booed.

The bulk of the active opponents were the younger or newer people who entered ILGWU ranks long after the early left-wing struggles with in the union.

The leadership brought them a contract that provides only for one

percent increase in payments into the welfare fund and another half percent (starting a year from now) into the retirement fund. Not a penny raise on the very low earnings; not a provision for enforcement of even the scales they are supposed to get nor a realistic revision of the antiquated minimums in the contract. And Julius Hochman, manager of the dress joint board admitted that average annual earnings of all dressworkers (including cutters) is \$2,600 a year.

THE MEETING opened with the audience quietly listening to the report of Hochman on the pact. He said some days earlier he had remarked to Antonini "we are getting old," and "22 years passed since the last strike" and it would be "good" to see another one. Times were "bad," however, he went on and the condition of the industry did not permit it, and for that reason they deemed it inadvisable to carry out the strike authorized by the shop chairman a week earlier.

First reaction came during questions, answered by assistant Man-

(Continued on Page 15)

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily "leads" for a commercial

newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates — oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara,

gas workers from New Jersey, Negro and white, men and women—took up days studying and debating the new proposed constitution and union structure. The Founding Fathers could scarcely have given more detailed study to the nation's basic charter.

But this was not pettifoggish debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a big job cut out for the new Chem-

ical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

(Continued on Page 14)



FANNY GOLOS

Dressmakers Angry at Pact

(Continued from Page 2)

ager Murray Gross. Someone asked what happens to the minimums. Gross replied they are increased by the \$4.00 raise of 1953. He seemed reluctant to give the new figure.

"What is it? Why don't you tell us?" hundreds shouted.

When Gross revealed it will now be \$51.25, an explosion of laughter went up. Many of the workers can't make the minimum although it is so far below average weekly earnings.

The reaction of the audience came again when Antonini during one of his frequent interjections, sought to answer some questions. He began that a woman of Local 89 came to him and said "What did you bring us? You brought us nothing."

No sooner did Antonini utter those words than the hall shook with applause and cheers. The applause was repeated in waves as Antonini helplessly sought to make himself heard.

THE CHAIRMAN then turned to abusing the audience. He said the dressworkers aren't behaving in a "civilized manner" and that "imitating dogs" is not civilized. That was all the chairladies needed, and they gave the 75-year-old Antonini the razberries each time he sought to say something. Some were heard to say he's "getting to sound like (Charles E) Wilson."

To his frequent efforts to stress the importance of retirement, women were heard to shout "Why don't you retire? ... what about wages?" and "do we have to die or get sick to get the benefits of this contract?"

But the big explosion came when Antonini, gave the floor to Fannie Golos, veteran rank and file fighter of Local 22 since the days after World War I. She is a well known leftwinger in her local, but like others who originally built the union she has in recent years been barred by ILGWU leadership from leading work in the local.

She brought the house down as she began with a motion that the contract be sent back for renegotiation. She seemed to be just the voice that was needed to say what

the thousands of representatives of some 2,400 shops came there to say.

MRS. GOLOS said she is for a strike because it is necessary to win better conditions not because "we are getting too old and would like to see one."

"I have been in the union since I was 14 years old," she went on "and we learned in all those years that we never got anything unless we fought for it."

This was greeted by another explosion of applause.

"Last Wednesday," she continued, "Brother Zimmerman, Hochman and the other on the platform made militant speeches. We did not discuss the question then because we thought they'll go into the conference and fight to get a decent agreement for us. I believe they could have gotten something better if they really fought in the conference."

With repeated explosion of applause to encourage her, Mrs. Golos went on to voice the need for a raise; for a piece rates schedule, which she argued does not have to go for a new "study" because the union once had such schedules; and for higher wage minimums.

"I urge you to instruct the committee to go back into conference and fight for these demands and tell the bosses we mean to get them."

When the applause for Mrs. Golos died down a buzz ran through the audience.

"Who is she?" was asked on all sides.

"If we could only have a few more with courage like she has," was a typical comment.

Another shop chairlady was given the floor. She began:

"The last speaker expressed my thoughts," and an explosion of cheers greeted her too.

"We want to make a living right now," she said.

The remarks that provoked the most violent reaction from the shop representatives was the frequent references by Antonini and other administration speakers to 1933 or earlier. There seemed to be resentment to this living in the

past.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, March 5

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30

Big Top—circus (2) Noon
What in the World—science quiz (2) 2

Movie: Topper (1937) (9) 2
Youth Takes Stand (2) 2:30

College Basketball: Mich-Mich State (2) 3

Pro Basketball (4) 3
Six O'Clock Report (2) 6

Jackie Gleason (2) 8
Movie: Sixty Glorious Years (5) 8

(British)
College Basketball: Princeton-Penn (13) 8

Imogene Coca (4) 9

"What about 1955?" "What about now?" was the call most frequently heard.

Mrs. Golos didn't let the matter rest. Immediately after the meeting she addressed a wire to Hochman and Zimmerman challenging the validity of Antonini's "vote" and proposing a referendum on the pact among all the 85,000 workers. She also called for going through with a Madison Square Garden rally the union had already set, but abandoned, as preparation for the strike.

THE ATTEMPTED red-baiting came from Israel Breslaw, a business agent, who made the charge Mrs. Golos called the ILGWU "a company union" in 1933. He was booed vigorously.

After two shop speakers against the pact only officials were called to speak in what obviously appeared a tactic to filibuster and wear down the audience. Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 was saved for a "smooth" and lengthy summary job in which he made exaggerated claims for some parts of the new pact the workers regard as meaningless.

All along 34 Street after adjournment and in the shops the next day, and along Seventh Ave. lunch time, the topic most heard was "Who was this woman who spoke."

Donald O'Connor Show (4) 9:30

George Gobel (4) 10

Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11

Fame—documentary (4) 11:15.

Premiere

Movie: Champagne for Caesar (2) 12:45. Satirizes radio giveaway shows. Ronald Colman, Celeste Holm. Good

TV

Sunday, March 6

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10

Camera Three (2) 11:30

N. Y. Times Youth Forum (5) Noon

Spanish Kiddie Show (13) Noon

Learn to Draw (11) 12:30

Movie: Waterloo Road (British) (9) 2

Face the Nation—Cross-country discussion (2) 2:30

Youth Wants to Know (4) 2:30

Now And Then—Dr. Baxter Revisits Wordsworth (2) 3

Johns Hopkins Science Review (5) 3

Adventure (2) 3:30. Museum of Natural History Series

The Search (2) 4:30. Super-speed planes

Zoo Parade (4) 4:30

Omnibus (2) 5. New American opera by Wm. Schuman

Meet the Press (4) 6

Tales of Hans Christian Andersen (1) 6

You Are There (2) 6:30 D-Day

You Asked For It (7) 7

Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30

Mister Peepers (4) 7:30

Opera Cameos—Puccini's Tosca (5) 7:30

Toast of Town (2) 8. Lillian Roth

Ronnie Graham—comedian (4) 8

Eisenhower's News Conference (7) 8:30

Horizons—medical documentary (7) 9:15

Play: To Kill A Man by Jack London (2) 9:30

Loretta Young Show (4) 10

Victory At Sea—movie (7) 10:30

Movie: I Met My Love Again (13) 11. Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett. Pleasant comedy

Movie: Lured (2) 11:15. Lucille Ball, Geo. Sanders. Detective Story well done

RADIO

Saturday, March 5

Symphonies For Youth WOR 1:30

Met Opera—Verdi's Don Carlo WABC 2

News WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6

Gunsmoke—western WCBS 8

Conversation—Clifton Fadiman WRCA 8

Boston Symphony WRCA 8:30

Chicago Theatre of Air WOR 10

Overseas Assignment—news from Paris. London, WABC 11:15

RADIO

Sunday, March 6

World Affairs Report WCBS 12:30

Washington Week WCBS 12:45

Anthology poetry series WRCA 1

Mozart's Music Flute—Opera WOR 1:30

Symphonette—Mishel Piasuro WCBS 2

N. Y. Philharmonic WCBS 2:30

Pro Basketball: Knicks-Rochester WMGM 3

Dennis Day Show WRCA 5:30

Public Prosecutor WOR 6

Don Gardiner, news WABC 6

Hallmark Hall of Fame WCBS 6:30

Jack Benny Show—Danny Kaye, guest WCBS 7

America's Town Meeting WABC 8

Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8

Sherlock Holmes: John Gielgud & Ralph Richardson WRCA 9

A Week of the World WABC 9:15

Meet the Press WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British) Sutton

Victor and Vanquished—Stalin-grad battle film & Variety Artists (Russian) Stanley

Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild

Cinerama Holiday, Warner

Big Day (Jacques Tati-French) Art. With Ballerina. Through Tues.

Mr. Hulot's Holiday (French) Beverly. Through Tues.

Doctor in the House (British), 52nd St. Translux

Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts

Camille (revival). Greta Garbo. Normandie Translux

Chaplin's Limelight & Kind Hearts and Coronet (British) 55th St. Through Mon.

Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-discrimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board.

George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however, of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimmie Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill without naming him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights.

Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemicized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement." Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions. He said the union would be responsible for its own enforcement.

ment of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Observers in Quill's own union point out that he could have abstained from voting and made a declaration that his union will decide on affiliation when the unity process is completed. Meanwhile he could work in cooperation with others, for a maximum improvement through popular pressure and negotiations.

It is evident that the final decisions, including the constitution, will be far from "perfect" because the controlling reactionary-minded old guard in the AFL still clings tenaciously to some of its ancient policies. It is becoming equally clear that progressives in labor and many of those in the right wing of the CIO, will have to wage an unending fight for improvements against the old guard WITHIN the united organization.

WE'RE 2 BLOCKS OFF TIMES SQ.

Yugoslav-American Home

our excellent building open for Bookings

for conferences, rehearsals, plays, movies, dances, banquets, meetings and wedding receptions

405 WEST 41st ST.
LO 4-8356

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 85, N.Y.
Tel. JERome 7-6042

Classified Ads

BOOKS WANTED

JEFFERSON SCHOOL students desperately need Vols. 2 and 3 of Marx's "Capital." Will you sell? Call WA 9-1600 or bring books to school office.

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BIKE—3 speed, hand brakes, tourist bag, etc. Reg. \$69.95 value. Spec. \$39.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

(Painting)

ROOMS, offices, stores, halls, experienced work. Standard materials, winter prices. Jack Rosen, GI 4-7001.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notices, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Call Ed Wendell, JE 4-9000. Day-night.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

near 3rd Ave. 13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 3, N.Y.

Sales • Installation • Service



NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1955

Monmouth Lawyer Charges:

GOP Clique 'Cut to Eliminate Jews'

JERSEY CITY.—Republicans behind McCarthy's anti-Semitic smear of employees at Ft. Monmouth are "out to eliminate the Jewish citizen," a New Jersey attorney charged here.

He is Harry Green of Long Branch, one of two lawyers who defended scientists and others suspended at Ft. Monmouth at the height of the McCarthy terror program, and he has an urgent message for all Americans:

"We have to expose our government's strange security program."

Speaking before the North Hudson chapter of the American Jewish Congress, Green reviewed the inside story of the Ft. Monmouth scandal, and declared that "there is a clique in the Republican Party to eliminate the Jewish citizen."

Whoever is responsible for this "ridiculous and puerile situation," whether it be attorney general Brownell, defense secretary Wilson, vice-president Nixon or security board chairman McConnell—ought to be exposed, Green said.

The lawyer revealed that the president of another Jewish group, one of the largest in Essex county, had contacted him to warn he should "stop charging publicly that employees at Ft. Monmouth

were discharged because they were Jews.

This man told him that Jews have "been the scapegoat of history . . . that is our burden, we must stand for it now. . . ."

Green termed this policy "sur-render," and added, "We as Jews cannot stand by when our fellow Jews are being assaulted."

He urged that "our people must join in a type or organization that will fight for our civil liberties."

Green, with Ira Katchen, a Little Silver attorney, defended 21 people smeared as "security risks." All thirteen of those reinstated are planning to resign, Green reported. He is still at work to have the eight remaining scientists cleared and restored to their former posts.

"We cannot hush-hush the situation," he declared. "We must stand up and fight it."

If he and Katchen had not taken on the defense and fought through these cases, he indicated, "the bigots in the Army and McCarthy and others would have gotten away with it."

Martha Stone To Ask Dismissal



MARTHA STONE
SEE HER MARCH 13!

PATERSON.—Martha Stone, New Jersey Communist Party State Chairman, announced that she is taking steps to have her indictment under the Smith Act dismissed. Basis for the action is the fact that she was indicted by a grand jury in Connecticut that has been declared illegally constituted by a Federal judge.

Last week Federal Judge Robert Anderson dismissed Smith Act indictments against seven Connecticut residents because the grand jury had not been properly constituted by the jury commissioner. He gave the government 21 days to bring in new indictments.

Miss Stone, who was indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act called the dismissal of the Connecticut indictments a "resounding victory for the due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment."

Protests against the attempt to frame Martha Stone and send her to prison for 10 years will culminate in a mass rally in Newark on Sunday, March 13, 2:30 p.m., at Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave. Miss Stone, along with other prominent Jersey fighters for civil rights, will be the principal speaker. A large turnout from all over the State is expected to voice their opposition to the McCarthyite Smith Act trials by attending the rally.

Rally March 13 Against Rearming Germany!

NEWARK.—Jerseyans from all over the State will voice their demands for peaceful coexistence, in place of atom-bombs over New Jersey, and against rearming Germany for World War III at the Freedom of the Press Association's annual mass meeting next Sunday.

The rally will be a militant demonstration against the Eisenhower war plans, and will feature outstanding speakers and top flight entertainment. Heading the speakers will be Martha Stone, State Chairman of N. J. Communist Party, indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act, and William L. Patterson, first attorney for the Trenton Six and executive director of the Civil Rights Congress. A troupe of actors, singers and instrumentalists, headed by Will Geer, noted Broadway star, will supply the cultural program. The rally will also be a demonstration for the freedom of Martha Stone and all Smith Act victims, will greet Gene Dennis and the Communist Party leaders who have just completed prison terms, and will highlight the people's fight against McCarthyism.

The rally will be held at the Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave. in Newark, next Sunday afternoon March 13, and will start promptly at 2:30 p.m. Admission is 50 cents. The affair will wind up the Jersey Worker sub campaign. All areas are urged to go all out this week in order to finish the drive by the mass meeting. A nursery for the children will be provided.

Vets, Clergy Urge: Oust Nazi Musicians

NEWARK.—Herbert von Karajan, notorious orchestra leader, will not conduct the Berlin Philharmonic in its scheduled Newark appearance March 29 if the New Jersey Rabbinical Council, and Post 34 of the Jewish War Vets can help it. Both groups have denounced the Nazi leader's tour of the United States.

The veterans have asked for a probe of the circumstances which led the State Department to grant von Karajan a visa, and Harold Kornbluth, post commander, said veterans would picket the Mosque in Newark if the Nazi conductor appeared.

The Jewish clergymen called for revocation of von Karajan's visa, and labeled him "a confirmed Nazi." He is "a confirmed member of the ruthless and unspeakable Nazi machine," said the Council's resolution, passed at its midwinter conference.

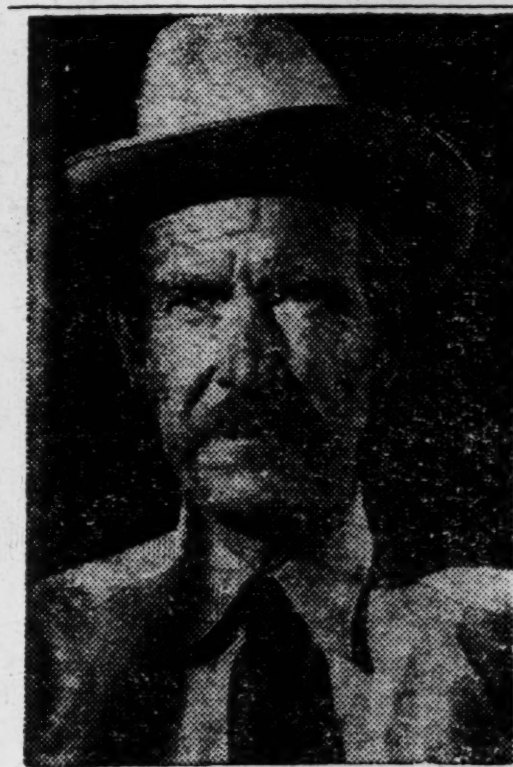
The resolution, sponsored by Rabbi Eliezer Cohen of Hillside, said: "If the U. S. admits von Karajan it will in effect be condoning the Naziism which America helped crush and which cost the lives of so many thousands of our American youth."

Rabbi Israel Gerstein of Passaic, council president, sent wires to Jersey Senators Smith and Case and to several Congressmen, calling on them to intercede with the State Department for "speedy action to revoke von Karajan's visa

in order to force his exit from the United States."

The council's telegrams concluded: "To permit von Karajan to engage in a cultural pursuit here . . . would indeed be a travesty upon our democratic way of life."

The action of the clergymen and veterans, which will certainly receive wide support, highlights the whole pro-Nazi pro-war policy of the Eisenhower Administration in its drive to rearm Germany. The New Jersey Freedom of the Press mass rally next Sunday will afford Jerseyans an opportunity to protest the whole rotten deal.



WILL GEER
SEE HIM MARCH 13!

CURRENT EVENTS FORUM

HOWARD da Silva, director of "Sandhog" and "The World of Sholom Aleichem," star of stage and screen.

Friday evening, March 11th, 8:30 p.m., 516 Clinton Ave., Newark. Admission 75 cents.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
SEE HIM MARCH 13!

Dockers Fight Fink Waterfront Board

JERSEY CITY.—Jersey longshoremen won a tremendous victory last week when the Bi-State Waterfront Commission postponed putting into effect its fink hiring regulations. The regulations infringe on the unions bargaining rights, won as a result of a second NLRB election, and incorporated in its new two year contract with the shippers.

Growing opposition by the working longshoremen and threat of a port wide strike by the Independent Longshoremen's Union slowed the anti-labor Waterfront Commission to a halt. The Commission postponed "indefinitely" putting the new anti-union rules into effect.

N.J. DOCKER ATTACKS WATERFRONT COMMISSION

The N.J. Docker, a rank and file paper, published by working longshoremen on the Jersey docks, hailed the victory over the Ship Owners commission as they distributed copies of a four-page brochure entitled "Truth . . . about a law that legalizes scabbing, strikebreaking and blacklisting."

The brochure, done up in a lively and popular style, with pictures and illustrations, was distributed not only to longshoremen, but also to workers in AFL and CIO shops. It makes a central point of the fact that while the Bi-State Law affects the longshoremen most immediately, it sets a precedent that can be used against all labor.

"A POLICE STATE LAW"

The brochure states the opinion of the Longshoremen's Union that the Bi-State Law is "a police law," and quotes opposition expressed by Congressmen Sieminski and Celler. Congressman Sieminski of New Jersey, in speaking of the law asked: "Are we unwittingly being asked to approve and set in motion a pattern of labor conscription alien to America, alien to the right of men to organize, independent of government approval, to win their daily bread on fair

terms?"

The brochure lists example after example of how the Waterfront Commission discriminates against union men, old timers, Negroes, and shows how the law was used to try to break strikes and smash the workers union. Over 140 white and Negro longshoremen were arrested and their passes lifted for the "crime" of striking, and the Commission handed out 15,000 work permits to get scabs to break the dockers strike.

A LAW TO DESTROY UNIONS, NOT AGAINST GANGSTERISM

This is a law to destroy the dockers union and their fight for better conditions, says the rank and file publication. It is a legalized bosses blacklist—and it raises

the issue of gangsterism only to cover up its anti-labor aims. Rank and file longshoremen have always fought for a democratically run union against gangsterism, and they know no ship owner controlled Commission will end gangsterism.

LABOR URGED TO FIGHT FOR REPEAL OF LAW

The Dockers publication urges that all labor take three steps to end the Bi-State Law. 1. Pressure on N.J. lawmakers through letters, delegations, resolutions. 2. Protest to the Waterfront Commission, 15 Park Row, New York City against conscription of longshore labor. 3. Invite speakers from ILA locals to speak at local union meetings.

**Rally for Peace—
Against Rearming Germany!
Stop McCarthyism—
Free All Smith Act Victims!**

Peaceful Coexistence—Not Atom Bombs Over Jersey!

Speakers: **MARTHA STONE**, Chairman N. J. Communist Party, Smith Act Defendant.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, noted fighter for democratic rights, executive director Civil Rights Congress.

WILL GEER and Troupe, feat uring selections from Mark Twain and Walt Whitman.

Auspices of the N.J. Freedom of the Press Association

Sunday, Mar. 13
Masonic Hall
188 Belmont Ave.
Newark — Admission 50¢
Nursery for the Kids



**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 10
(16 Pages)

MARCH 6, 1955
Price 10 Cents

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five-facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome. The effect of his leadership, even after he left us, helped us to overcome that handicap.

His release has this significance not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

Six Men -- the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

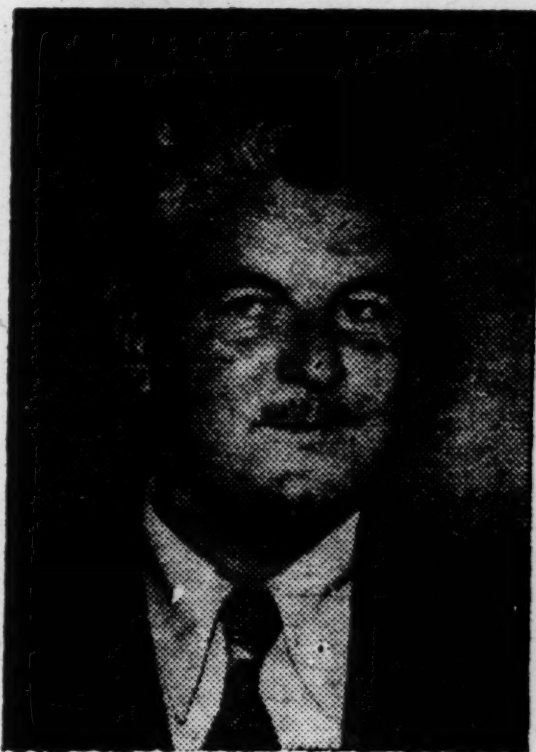
And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain rightly turned to sun



as they arrived. It was a shock

to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy: And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society: the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded—downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courthouse.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled. I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stachel.

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying

about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the taxcut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January.

In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif) spread the rumor that

the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut.

But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Building Trades Sets Legislative Meet in Wash.

DELEGATES from building trades unions in 45 states will go to Washington March 7-10 for a national legislative conference called by the AFL building trades department. Richard J. Gray who heads the department says delegates will lobby on Capitol Hill for measures important to building trades and construction workers and in opposition to Taft-Hartley and other laws which are detrimental to them.

SENATE labor committee last week approved nomination of Boyd Leedom to NLRB and of Theophil Kammholtz to the vacant post of NLRB counsel. Sens. Neely (D-W. Va.) and Douglas (D-Ill) said they will file minority report on Kammholtz whose appointment by Eisenhower stirred labor wrath. Leedom, although unpopular with labor, got unanimous committee approval.

FOUR NEEDLE trades unions have agreed on joint drive to raise federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO) president Potofsky announced. Unions include Textile Workers Union (CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, (AFL).

JEWISH Labor Committee, representing 500,000 Jewish AFL and CIO trade unionists, reported last week that anti-Semitism in employment is widespread. The committee, meeting in Atlantic City, said worst discrimination committed against unorganized workers. Jews represents 18 percent of applicants for jobs at agencies, yet get six percent of the jobs.

A GROUP of old time "Wobblies" celebrated the 50th

anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-discrimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board.

George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however,

of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimmie Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill, without naming him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights.

Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged

Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforcement of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to

seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Observers in Quill's own union point out that he could have abstained from voting and made a declaration that his union will decide on affiliation when the unity process is completed. Meanwhile he could work in cooperation with others, for a maximum improvement through popular pressure and negotiations.

It is evident that the final decisions, including the constitution, will be far from "perfect" because the controlling reactionary-minded old guard in the AFL still clings tenaciously to some of its ancient policies. It is becoming equally clear that progressives in labor and many of those in the right wing of the CIO, will have to wage an unending fight for improvements against the old guard WITHIN the united organization.

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily

newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates—oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara

gas workers from New Jersey, Negro and white, men and women—took up days studying and debating the new proposed constitution and union structure. The Founding Fathers could scarcely have given more detailed study to the nation's basic charter.

But this was not pettifoggish debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a

ical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

(Continued on Page 14)

TWU Vows Strike Over PTC Firings

PHILADELPHIA. — The insistence by the management of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. on firing 213 maintenance employees on the ground that economics effected in its operation have made their jobs superfluous has encountered bitter opposition by the CIO Transport Workers Local 234, which threatens a system-wide tieup unless the company backs down.

In the negotiations in January which led to the signing of a new wage contract under which considerable gains were recorded by the union, there was an understanding that the union would not object to conversion of certain trolley lines to one-man operation provided displaced employees would be given as good-paying jobs elsewhere on the system. The Local insists, however, that it at no time agreed to layoffs of workers.

Opponents of the acceptance of the new contract—who ran up a surprising vote of 3,047 against to the 4,230 approving—had charged that the new agreement did not effectively block the company from wholesale dismissals. Officers of the Local denied this.

HOWEVER, it did not take the corporation long to show its teeth. About a month after the contract was signed the ninth biennial convention of the TWU in New York City unanimously passed a resolution urging the local to plan a one-day protest strike "or longer, if necessary" and pledged the national union to give its utmost support. President Paul W. O'Rourke

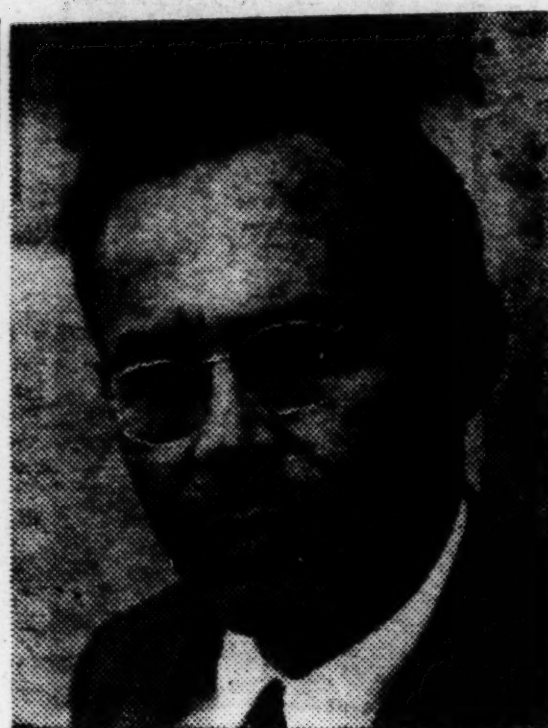
of Local 234 called the resolution a motion for total war on the company.

The readiness of the union for what O'Rourke termed "a knock-down, drag-out fight, including a full-scale strike," was evidenced in the support voted by 250 members of the Local's 300-member joint executive board Feb. 25. Should a conference with the company last Monday turn out unfavorably, it was announced the union would take the corporation to court, charging violation of the contract and "willful disregard of the community's welfare" in the discharge of the maintenance workers.

THE LOCAL HAS already asked Mayor Clark and the City Council's Committee on Transportation to investigate the PTC in all its aspects. The TWU convention had made the same request to the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission.

In both cases the union charges "improper maintenance of equipment . . . owned in part by the City of Philadelphia and deliberate firing of maintenance employees necessary to keep such equipment in safe and operable condition." PTC is also accused of "reducing service to a snail's pace with greatly reduced forces."

Complicating the situation is a sudden change in the corporation's ownership, which, the union charges, has the object of inflating dividends at any and all costs to the public and its employees.



JOSEPH STAROBIN

Clark, Starobin at Forum

PHILADELPHIA. — "Bangkok or Colombo? Co-existence or no existence?" will be the vital questions discussed at a special meeting of the Philadelphia Forum of Social Science, Friday evening, March 11, at the New Century Club, 124 S. 12 St.

The speakers will be Joseph Clark, just appointed Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker, and Joseph Starobin, its former foreign editor. Clark was Daily Worker correspondent for the last three years in Moscow. Starobin, the only American correspondent ever to interview Ho Chi Minh, is author of "Eye-witness in Indochina."

The new developments in the Soviet Union involving the resignation of Malenkov, and the clash of leadership in the Far East concerning the U. S.-controlled Bangkok conference and the forthcoming National Liberation Conference at Colombo, are of such vital importance to every thinking American that the forum substituted this "Behind the Curtain" meeting for its previously arranged lecture.

Admission is 60 cents, with a reduced rate of 35 cents to students and youth. Series tickets may still be obtained at \$1.50, covering the March 11 forum and the three to follow.

GOP Leaders in Bolt From McLure Gang

CHESTER.—A major political upheaval seems to be in the making in Delaware County, long a Republican stronghold bossed by former State Senator John McClure. In the past two weeks two important Republicans have switched registration in Delaware County and denounced McClure's stranglehold on the area.

In Chester, Vincent F. Sanbe, in his eighth year as Republican City Councilman, bolted the GOP and declared: "I am tired of seeing the needs of the people of Chester overridden by the Republican organization."

Meanwhile, James Joseph Dougherty, a Republican Ridley Township Commissioner since 1949, vowed to lead a Democratic

group there in its fight to rid the township of "the Republican Party and all its rot."

Much of the anti-McClure movement developing in Delaware County is generated by unionists anxious to combat widespread unemployment that hit hard a number of big plants in the area. A United Labor Committee, formed by a dozen or more AFL, CIO and independent unions have been demanding that Chester and county officials act to help the stricken populace but with little result. This group was solidly behind Gov. George Leader during the recent election campaign and had him speak at the gates of the big Westinghouse plant in Lester at a rally which demanded jobs for unemployed workers.

foremost is that I am tired of seeing the needs of the people of Chester overridden by the Republican organization.

"Each time I wanted to fight for the needs of the people I was overridden by the puppets in office who serve as mayor and councilmen. The mayor and some of the councilmen even held secret meetings without me. Chester needs a mayor and city council who will not follow the dictates of any one man but only the will of the people."

"CHESTER NEEDS a mayor and city council who will do something about alleviating unemployment that has hit our city, which has been declared a critical area by the U.S. government. When the Chester longshoremen asked for aid in recovering Ford's overseas shipments for the port of Chester to create additional jobs, the mayor would do nothing till the boss of the Republican Organization returned and vetoed his plan."

"I urge all Chester citizens to help build a coalition of Democrats, Independent Republicans, labor and small businessmen to give Chester city control back to the people."

IN A HARD-HITTING statement Sanbe said:

"Last week I was informed by representatives of the Republican organization that I will again receive the nomination for City Council on the Republican ticket. I was to turn \$1,900 over to the Republican organization treasurer for the privilege of running for re-election. I am declining this offer for many reasons. First and

Weir Backs Coexistence, Urges East-West Trade

By JOSEPH POSNER

PHILADELPHIA. EARNEST T. WEIR, Pittsburgh industrialist and chairman of the National Steel Corporation, has advised business men in this area that the future of American capitalism depends on opening trade channels with the socialist world, and called for action to enforce such a trade policy.

"I cannot urge too strongly," said Weir, "that this matter of national policy for world peace is vital . . . literally a matter of life and death for all of us . . . and that each of you will have the firm resolve that you personally are going to do something about it."

Weir's plea was made through the Greater Philadelphia Magazine, a monthly business publication.

IN WHAT is perhaps the clearest argument for peace ever advanced by an American big business leader, Weir challenges the position of the war-monger with these hard-hitting points:

- "People everywhere today know there are better ways of life than the ones they have. They want to improve themselves and are determined to do it. Rather than something to be feared, this determination can be a tremendous constructive force . . . leading to economic activity, trade and general prosperity on the world level far beyond anything known in the past."

- "The objective of the countries of Western Europe—every country—is peace, not war. It is the objective because that is what the



ERNEST T. WEIR

great mass of people in every country demand . . . it is something that the United States must take into account . . . it raises the question of whether a similar policy is not also the right one for the United States."

- "There is little question that peace is the No. 1 desire of people in the Communist countries as it is in the rest of the world. And that is the best basis for the reasonable hope that a divided world can live together—coexist, if you will—without war."

THIS is the second time that the Chamber of Commerce has given Weir a platform for expressing his views on peaceful co-existence. He addressed a state meeting of the organization on the same subject several months ago, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

It is noteworthy, too, that this past January, the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia polled its members on the question—Do you believe the that peaceful co-existence with the USSR is possible?—and announced the results as Yes, 78; No 12; Undecided 23. To the question—Do you believe that the United States should give Chiang Kai-shek support to regain the mainland of China, the results were Yes 5, No 107, Undecided 1.

The World Affairs Council is headed by Howard C. Petersen, president of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co., one of the city's largest banking houses. Another prominent member is Mrs. Albert Greenfield, wife of the multi-millionaire realtor, and leader of the Democratic Party.

Suggests Pickets Protest Nazi Musicians

PHILADELPHIA.—The Jewish Times, popular local Anglo-Jewish weekly, suggested a picket line to protest the scheduled appearance in Philadelphia of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, headed by the nazi Von Karajan.

CRC HOLDS EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS PARLEY

PHILADELPHIA. — An emergency conference of all friends of civil rights in the city will be held this Friday, March 4, at 8:30 p.m. at the New Century Club, 124 S. 12 St., under auspices of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress.

Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, first Smith Act victim released from jail, will be the guest speaker. Admission is by invitation, to be obtained from the local CRC office, Broad and Columbia streets, Phone ST 7-4090.

The conference will discuss and plan the next steps on two issues: —The arrest and projected re-

indictment of the five Communist leaders just released after completing their five-year sentences under the Smith Act; and 2—The growing movement to secure the State's withdrawal from the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the Steve Nelson case.

The discussion will deal with measures to block the perpetual imprisonment of leaders of political oppositions and means of influencing Governor Leader to withdraw the State of Pennsylvania from the appeal to the Supreme Court, thus letting the high State Court's decision stand in Nelson's case.

500 at Philadelphia Tercentenary Fete

PHILADELPHIA. YWCA, 21 and Chestnut Sts., it was announced by the Philadelphia Committee to Celebrate the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Settlement in America.

Gov. George Leader, in his message said: "Succeeding generations of your co-religionists have woven into the very marrow of our national tradition their dynamic spirit and genius through devotion, sacrifice and enterprise."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Dilworth called attention to the fact that "in every fight to preserve the basic freedoms, the Jewish people have invariably come forward."

B. Z. Goldberg, columnist of the Yiddish Day, gave a meaningful analysis of 300 years of American Jewish history and the lesson for today. Mr. Morris U. Schappes, author of "A Documentary History of the Jews in the U. S.," declared that "the great democratic tradition of Philadelphia Jews like the Jeffersonian Democrat, Benjamin Nones, and the abolitionist rabbis, David Einhorn and Sabato Morais, required the rallying today of all Jews wanting peace and liberty, to the cause of opposition to the rearming of a renegade Germany."

What's on in Phila.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4—8:30 p.m. Emergency Civil Rights Conference, New Century Club, 124 S. 12 St. Ausp.: Penna. CRC. Invited speaker: Mrs. Regina Frankfeld.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9—7 p.m. U. of Penna. Cinema Club, showing of Italian film "Open City." Univ. Penna. Museum, 321 S. 34th St.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11—8:30 p.m. Philadelphia Forum of Social Science, New Century Club, 124 S. 12 St.

Daily Worker editors Joseph Clark and Joseph Starobin on developments in the Far East and the Soviet Union at the New Century Club, 124 S. 12 St.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18—8:30 p.m. North Philadelphia. Freedom of the Press Association Forum. Topic: "The Merger of the CIO and AFL and Its Meaning for Peace, Justice, Political Action." Speaker: David J. Davis, 1220 Locust St.

More Negro - Labor Reps Would Aid Demo - Coalition Slate

PHILADELPHIA.—The Democrats in this city are reported to have decided on District Attorney Richardson Dilworth for Mayor, and Councilman Victor Blanc for District Attorney. They also are ready to back for renomination the 12 incumbent Democrats in Council as well as other city-wide Democratic office holders.

This decision seems to be a compromise in the bitter fight that has ensued between good government and liberal segments of the coalition that ousted the Republicans in 1951 and Democratic organization leaders. The latter have been trying to break up the coalition, or at least run it on their terms and achieve the classic type of machine set-up that has been denied them because of the labor, Negro, good government alliance that has been in power in City Hall.

Although the decision to run Dilworth, who is an important good government leader as head of the ticket, may be a compromise forced on Democratic leaders because of the necessity to run a well-known, "clean" figure, the make-up of the rest of the slate, by no means satisfies various labor and liberal groupings and especially the Negro people.

THIS WAS clearly seen in a hard-hitting statement by Lawrence M. C. Smith, local chairman of the Americans from Democratic Action who called on Democratic City Chairman, Congressman William Green, Jr., to recognize all factions in picking a slate.

He pointed out that the Democratic victories here in recent years came about when the party organization, the independents and labor worked together.

"The simple selection of an outstanding candidate, even if this candidate were one of the leaders of the reform movement in Philadelphia, will not be enough to gain

the support of the organized independents," Smith declared.

"A reform mayor who is the captive of a non-reform ticket will not be satisfactory," he said.

What Smith did not detail was how to strengthen the ticket, which could be achieved by fighting for greater Negro and labor representation.

Such an opportunity is provided in the city council which will occur if Victor Blanc is nominated for District Attorney and by the appointment of Councilman James Finnegan as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Here are two vacancies which should be filled by an additional labor man and/or a Negro. Both these groups at present have only one representative on City Council, Harry Norwitch, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers leader, and Raymond Pace Alexander, Negro leader from North Philadelphia.

An additional angle is the nomination of a Negro and/or trade unionist in South Philadelphia's 2nd Councilmanic District, presently represented by Republican Walter Phillips.

This are, comprising the 1st to 15th Wards and the 30th Ward, has the second largest concentration of Negroes in the city. It is one of the largest working class areas, containing the slum-ridden waterfront section that long has been neglected.

The Democrats here have now slated Gaetano Giordano, who is without ties either to labor or the Negro people. But the primary fight is not yet over and a switch is still possible.

IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, another large center of Negro population, the 24th Ward is represented by Councilman Samuel Rose, in many circles regarded as a liberal. But the 24th Ward is almost solidly Negro and working



RICHARDSON DILWORTH

class. Isn't it possible for Democratic and independent backers of Rose to fight for his being named to another post and nominate a Negro or trade unionist from the 24th Ward?

The main point to be remembered is that the coalition, in order to survive cannot go backward or stand still. It must move forward and broaden itself and its program. In this respect organized labor has the main responsibility, for its discipline, numbers and strength in alliance with the Negro people can do the job. Greater independent political action by the powerful Philadelphia labor movement is the key to success.

Union Gets Pledge Of Aid on Surplus

ALTOONA, Pa. — At a mass meeting Feb. 23 at the Venetian Gardens attended by some 500 persons, State Assemblymen Harold G. Miller and Daniel H. Erb, State Senator Charles R. Mallory, and Blair County Commissioners Herman S. Bolger, Milton S. Everleigh, and Raymond A. Wilker pledged their support to the state legislative program of Local 2017, United Railroad Workers division of the CIO Transport Workers Union. The local sponsored the meeting.

The union's program includes making surplus government food available to the unemployed, deferring taxes due from them, blocking seizure of their homes for tax delinquencies, and establish a public works plan for this area.

Murray W. Glassman, CIO district representative here, attacked Mallory's pleas defending the corporations which "would leave the state if taxes became too high." Mallory claimed they were owned by the small shareholders.

"Small shareholders," the union leader replied, "do not control the

Pennsylvania Railroad." Altoona is the most important freight assembling point and equipment repairs and freight-car building point for the railroad between New York City and Pittsburgh. The URW has charged the Pennsylvania Railroad with laying off some 10,000 workers during the past year in "false" economies that resulted in equipment and track not receiving proper attention with consequent increased peril to passengers.

The public officials present at the meeting, together with Harry E. Dreht, Blair County Democratic chairman, pledged they would attend a statewide labor rally in support of the demands for action against unemployment, scheduled for March 1 at Harrisburg.

U. S. Senator James Duff and Republican Congressman James E. Van Zandt, who represents the district, both sent telegrams of support, showing the tremendous pressure generated by the serious plight of the thousands of unemployed in the area and its grave effects on small businessmen and industry.

GOP Plots to Snarl Raise in Jobless Pay

HARRISBURG.—Sparked by the snarling opposition of the State Chamber of Commerce to the \$5 a week increase and four weeks extension of the period of time provided in the House-passed Administration unemployment compensation bill, State Senate Ma-

jority leader Rowland B. Mahany (R) threatens "almost solid" Republican resistance to its approval by the upper house.

"I have had flocks of letters from persons who say 'Don't let them do this to us,'" asserted the Republican leader. That the pressure was coming from the employers was admitted in his further explanation: "The bill hit people

where it hurts—in the pocketbook," referring to the fact that the increased compensation payments will cost the employers \$40,000,000.

Mahany admits the Republicans are in a dilemma. The heavy drain on the unemployment compensation fund during the past year has reduced it to the point where the law will require an automatic increase by March 31 to the maximum 2.7 percent in the rates paid by the employers on their payrolls. The Administration estimates that its bill will average contributions by the employers to 2.6 percent, though Republicans contend it will be nearer 2 percent. Furthermore, the present \$30-a-week maximum and 26-week maximum period would automatically drop to \$20 weekly for 20 weeks.

ly assured Labor during last fall's election that they would act to prevent this drop in compensation rates. With the shadow of next year's Presidential election already over Pennsylvania as a key state in its outcome, they realize that all sections of the powerful labor movement—which are aggressively behind the Administration measure will hold them responsible for any worsening of the unemployment compensation situation. It is no wonder the Republicans are badly worried over the tight spot they are in.

C. of C. members are urged to "concentrate" their fire on Governor Leader rather than upon the individual senators "at this point." Labor's instant response should be a bombardment of the Governor with telegrams and phone calls demanding unyielding resistance to Chamber of Commerce pressures.

THE REPUBLICANS repeated-

Enemies of FEPC Are Strong and 'Underground'

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES HARRISBURG.—FEPC can become the law of the Commonwealth in this year of 1955—but not without a struggle.

The fact that the Administration — sponsored Fair Employment Practices bill quickly passed through the lower House in Harrisburg by a vote of 161 to 23 considerably brightens the prospects of making this session of the legislature the successful end to the 11-year campaign for this long-delayed law.

However, this does not put FEPC "in the bag."

The opposition to FEPC is strong, bi-partisan and underground.

THE ONLY force in the state that can put FEPC "in the bag" are the voters, who must be organized and rallied to actively intervene to scale these twin hurdles FEPC faces in the State Senate:

1—To get the bill (S-74) reported out of Committee.

2—To see the bill through the Senate intact, without crippling amendments.

The bill is now in the Senate Education Committee where, it is generally agreed it will receive fairer consideration than in the Judiciary Committee which in the past has smothered this all important piece of legislation.

There is at this writing still not a majority on the Education Com-

mittee favor reporting out the FEPC Legislation to the Senate floor.

As the battle lines become clearer there is "talk" in the Capitol of compromise and watering down the Act (S-74).

THE COMPROMISE rats are sure to gnaw at the character and membership of the Commission, its authority, size of staff, appropriations and penalties, and thus pull the teeth from the law.

The compromise and watering down forces are in a position to do a great deal of mischief as the upper chamber of state government is not only Republican-controlled, but also contains an influential group of Democrats who prefer FEPC as an election issue to FEPC as a law. It's a good

vote-getter, particularly if they can lay blame on the GOP doorstep.

An important factor in the passage of the Bill in the lower House was the fact that the sponsorship included the principal leaders of both parties. But even though FEPC was in all the parties' election platforms and the Bill is an Administration piece of legislation with a special message from the Governor urging its passage, at this writing the Senate Democratic leaders are still withholding their names from the sponsorship of the bill.

TAKE ACTION. Write to Paul L. Wagner, chairman of the Education Committee. Ask for an open vote of the Committee. Urge public hearings. Address: Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

UAW Wins Budd Red Lion Vote, 3 to 1

PHILADELPHIA. — The CIO United Auto Workers have won an overwhelming victory in a National Labor Relations Board Election at the big Budd Red Lion plant.

The vote was UAW, 2,803; Budd Field Employees Independent Union, 1,049, no union, 35.

In two previous attempts the UAW failed to oust the independent union as bargaining agent at the plant.

The overwhelming UAW vote undoubtedly was sparked by a re-

cent series of struggles involving hundreds of workers in protest stoppages and walkouts at the plant against speedup, wage cutting and firings.

THE PLANT includes workers on auto chassis and parts assembly lines, railway cars and airplane parts. Stoppage mainly involved workers on auto parts, many of whom suffered pay cuts up to \$10 per day in their piece work rates. Many Budd workers have complained of merciless speedup, part

of the furious pace of production that has gripped the auto industry because of tremendous competition between major producers. Budd supplies the big auto firms with chassis and other parts.

Two mass meetings of the Budd Red Lion Workers when they were still in the independent union were marked by demonstrations of near-riot proportions. Workers loudly protested the company attacks on their conditions and accused some of their leaders of completely fail-

ing to do anything about it. In one instance police appeared on the floor of the meeting as the situation almost got out of hand.

John J. Spillane, sub-regional director of the CIO, said the Red Lion plant workers would have their own Local 92, and that among the first objects of the union would be to include the local in the national Budd contract, attempt to regain all cuts in wages, and secure the rehiring of workers fired in recent months.



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1955

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 10
(16 Pages)

MARCH 6, 1955
Price 10 Cents

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Be Won

—See Page 2

Greet Johnny With Subs!

WE of The Worker staff were greatly moved by the release from jail of five of the heroic leaders of our nation's Marxist movement last week. We rejoiced personally, because we know, admire and love them as splendid human beings. We rejoiced also, because their jailing was a national disgrace, a symbol of the unAmerican destruction of democratic liberty which has been taking place this past decade.

This disgrace has not been expunged by their release. There are others in jail, and still others



GATES

—including the five-facing jail or deportation or the lives of refugees because they dare to oppose the suicidal program of Big Business. And the five are still under severe restrictions by the terms of their parole.

But for us of The Worker staff, the release of John Gates has special significance. He is our editor. Loss of his leadership when he went to jail was a bitter handicap for us to overcome.

His release has this significance not alone to us on the staff, but to all supporters and devoted readers of our paper.

There is one immediate, practical, exceedingly important way we can express this: by throwing all our energies into the current circulation campaign, and guaranteeing we will put it over in the next two weeks. Right now, it is seriously lagging. (See Page 13 for facts.)

The Brooklyn Communist Party has taken this way. In a statement to the Daily Worker appearing on the day the five were released, it recalled that John Gates had inspired it to a successful campaign just before he went to jail in 1951. It asked all its members to pay honor to him now by again helping to put the campaign over on schedule, called on them to put everything else aside and to make extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

We urge our readers everywhere; go thou and do likewise!

**Plot to Hike
Rents—Page 16**

Six Men -- the First Steps Toward Their Freedom

By ROB F. HALL

IT WAS short notice but some 300 people were at Idlewild airport to greet Eugene Dennis and John Gates. It was short notice with respect to time of arrival, that is, because actually they had all been anticipating the day for three years and eight months—since July 2, 1951 when the Communist leaders were carted off to jail for a crime they never committed.

But there we were, at last, people, workers, Negro and white, who somehow managed after getting off from work to find our way through miles of subway and more miles of Queens streets and reach the airport by 8:30, the hour the plane was due from Atlanta, where Gene and Johnny had been imprisoned.

Earlier that day, some of the same people had been in the crowd of friends and relatives who greeted Jack Stachel and John Williamson at Foley Square court where they were brought from Danbury prison. And out in Detroit friends and relatives were welcoming Carl Winter.

Of the six who that day completed their five-year Smith Act sentences (with time off for "good behavior") only one remained behind bars. Ben Davis had an additional 60 days to serve in Pittsburgh for "contempt of court" after completing his term in Terre Haute.

And so at Idlewild, while we 300 were greeting Gene and Johnny, we were symbolically greeting also Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson and Ben Davis. And one could say, too, we were paying our tribute to Bob Thompson and Gus Hall, who were serving additional sentences. And to Gil Green and Henry Winston, convicted at the same time as Gene and the rest, but now having the status of political refugees.

SOME OF US, by virtue of our journalistic role, were able to be on the airstrip when the plane pulled up. Surrounded by reporters for the big dailies, by cameramen and TV and radio and magazine folks, we saw the stairs rolled out and

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

Through a window of the plane we could spy Johnny Gates, and then as the last of the passengers started down the stairs a cry went up, "There's Gene." And there indeed, was Gene, with Johnny at his side.

Gene was tall and thinner than we had ever seen him. His once gray hair shone white in the spotlight of the cameramen. Johnny was thinner, too, but both smiled, relaxed and happy. And with them was Alan Max, managing editor of The Worker who went to Atlanta to cover their actual release, and John Abt, their attorney who posted \$5,000 bond for

each on this new frameup charge of "membership" which they now face.

THE SMALL CROWD at the landing field surged around them, the reporters to ask their questions, friends to shake their hands. But it was when Gene and Johnny entered the lobby of the airport building that pandemonium broke loose. At the doorway Peggy Dennis, radiantly happy, with Gene, Jr., their handsome, sturdy young son, moved forward and for a few seconds the Dennis family was one undistinguishable unity, while the crowd cheered and clapped and some people brushed tears from their eyes.

The newspapermen wanted a statement. But Gene, a wife and son on his either arm, told them gently he has issued a statement in Atlanta to which they were welcome, but right now he wanted to get home



DENNIS

with his family.

It happened so quickly that few noticed it, but a car drove up and Gene and family were in it and speeding away. And just as quickly Johnny had gone with friends, leaving the field to the reporters who raced to telephone their story, and to the rest of us to congratulate each other upon the arrival of a joyful day.

THAT ATLANTA statement, as wired to the Daily Worker by Alan Max, included Gene's declaration that he was going to spend some time with his family and have a medical checkup on his heart condition. "Then I plan to plunge into the political and legal defense against the second indictment and in defense of my own civil rights, the Bill of Rights and, peace, I shall do this in cooperation with all other people to secure the broadest defense movement."

"We have been rearrested," Dennis went on, "not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

Dennis explained that he had

(Continued on Page 14)



ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS a curiously American day of our times. I stood in the hushed corridors of Foley Square and thought how much our epoch has to do with jail.

The crowd came early to wait for Jack Stachel and John Williamson. The morning that began with buckets of rain rightly turned to sun as they arrived. It was a shock



to discover that they were shackled to one another all the way down from Danbury, a final mean gesture of the prison authorities, as though men coming out of prison would try to escape.

The hours drag as we wait for them to come up from the prison in the basement of the skyscraper. Justice seems never more lead footed than in a courthouse. You have a feeling that time is suspended, and you look again at the wives of the prisoners, who have waited these forty-four long months for their men to come home.

I thought of Emerson when he listed the "American superstitions" of his time, in 1847, and concluded with the chief of them: "The fear of radicalism or democracy. And faith in the steam engine." Little has changed in the upper regions of our society: the fear remains the same even though the faith in the steam engine has proceeded downward—to confidence in jails, and in atom bombs. The relationship is as undeniable as the marble pillars of the courthouse.

WHEN THE DOOR to the

courtroom of No. 318 opened the crowd surged inside, past the bailiffs who seem never to accustom themselves to this kind of citizenry and stare poker-faced at us, their eyes veiling an obscure fear. The bailiffs came to know us through the many days and months of the trials but never did they see this crowd in this mood of exultation and it frightened them.

The long winter of imprisonment is over, the spring of freedom was on its way. The seventy-five men and women and children sat on the long oaken benches of the courtroom and the reporters in their box surveyed them too, startled, I thought, at the exuberance. The men of the press stare at the bright flowers in the corsage of the prisoners' wives, Mrs. Stach-

(Continued on Page 11)

That \$20 Tax Cut Can Still Win If Labor Makes Fight

WASHINGTON.

THE BIG QUESTION here, as in millions of American homes this weekend, is whether the taxpayer will get the \$20 per person tax cut voted by the House. That cut would mean a lot to a lot of people. For more than five million families now paying about \$100 a year in taxes, it would mean no federal income taxes at all. And for other millions of families it would mean having an extra \$100 to spend for milk for the kids, for groceries, or for that clothing which is almost impossible to buy at the \$70 average weekly wage.

Pulling for the tax cut are labor, the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, some of the Democratic leadership in the Senate, and, it goes without saying Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public.

Against the tax cut are the administration from Eisenhower down, the Republican party (all wings), and an influential section of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

JUST WHO will win the tug-of-war which has developed on Capitol Hill is at this writing an open question. The House passed the bill Feb. 25, by a close margin. Then last Tuesday the Senate Finance committee deleted the \$20 tax cut from the measure by the narrow vote of nine to six, with two Democratic worthies, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia voting with the Republicans.

This has brought the tax bill to the floor of the Senate minus the \$20 cut, merely continuing certain corporation taxes and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1.

But certainly the Eisenhower administration and its allies within the Democratic leadership will not have a walkaway. Sen. Harry Byrd told newsmen that he realized that when the bill reached the floor, some Democratic senators would propose an amendment to replace the \$20 cut back in the bill. Acting majority leader Earl Clement (D-Ky) announced that the Democrats in the Senate would "make a party fight" to replace the \$20 cut.

Although the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, however, they cannot guarantee a victory in this fight. They can expect at least two defections from their ranks—Byrd and George. Thus they will have to win some Republican votes if they are to grant the people this \$20 per person tax cut.

AN ADDITIONAL problem is that some influential Democrats will propose a compromise. Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) the former Vice President, is a good example. He is proposing that the \$20 cut go into effect gradually, ten dollars the first year, five dollars more each year for the next two years, with the taxpayer getting the full benefit of the cut beginning January, 1958.

Other proposed compromises would make the cut applicable July 1, 1956 instead of in January.

In this context, pressure by labor



—AFL News Reporter.

is urgently needed to hold the Democrats in line for the full cut, without compromise and without delay, and to persuade some Republicans from industrial states where labor is a power to vote for the cut.

One reason labor pressure is so crucial is that the Eisenhower administration is already moving heaven and earth to keep the \$20 cut out of the tax bill. Senate majority leader William Knowland (R-Calif) spread the rumor that

the treasury department would insist that Eisenhower veto the bill if it contained the tax cut.

But GOP pressure is not confined to statements. The old carrot and club technique is in full swing. Senators who vote for the administration position are being offered every possible bribe in terms of patronage and appointments. Republican Senators who plan to vote against the measure are being warned that henceforth their re-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Building Trades Sets Legislative Meet in Wash.

DELEGATES from building trades unions in 45 states will go to Washington March 7-10 for a national legislative conference called by the AFL building trades department. Richard J. Gray who heads the department says delegates will lobby on Capitol Hill for measures important to building trades and construction workers and in opposition to Taft-Hartley and other laws which are detrimental to them.

SENATE labor committee last week approved nomination of Boyd Leedom to NLRB and of Theophil Kammholtz to the vacant post of NLRB counsel. Sens. Neely (D-W. Va.) and Douglas (D-Ill) said they will file minority report on Kammholtz whose appointment by Eisenhower stirred labor wrath. Leedom, although unpopular with labor, got unanimous committee approval.

FOUR NEEDLE trades unions have agreed on joint drive to raise federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO president Potofsky announced. Unions include Textile Workers Union (CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, (AFL).

JEWISH Labor Committee, representing 500,000 Jewish AFL and CIO trade unionists, reported last week that anti-Semitism in employment is widespread. The committee, meeting in Atlantic City, said worst discrimination committed against unorganized workers. Jews represent 18 percent of applicants for jobs at agencies, yet get six percent of the jobs.

A GROUP of old time "Wobblies" celebrated the 50th

anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York Feb. 27.

RHYTHM HAT CO., which recently announced it would close its Tarrytown plant April 15 reached an agreement with the AFL millinery workers last week. Company signed one-year contract with union, its first in nine years, pledging continued operations for one year cutting hours from 40 to 35 a week, and raising pay five cents an hour.

NORTH-SOUTH wage differential was narrowed last week when United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) won 14½-cent package victory for 1,000 workers in American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. Strike preparations by Local 1101 were decisive in winning the settlement, getting the industry-wide seven-cent increase plus an additional three cents to help close the regional differential.

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union is considering investing \$4 million of its pension fund in low-cost housing projects for its members. It plans four projects of 100 houses each. Projects would follow union policy of non-discrimination against minorities.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.) established an overwhelming lead in representation election at Magnavox plant at Ft. Wayne, Ind., despite a public appeal by chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American committee to "vote for anything except the UE." The workers gave UE 410 votes compared with 245 for UAW-AFL and 224 for IUE-CIO. A runoff is scheduled.

Angry Dressmakers Want Pact Renegotiated

By GEORGE MORRIS

A STORMY MEETING of 3,000 shop chairladies, chairmen and committee people of the New York Dress Joint Board at Manhattan Center booed down a new proposed three-year agreement. But the ILGWU's officialdom disregarded the motion to turn the pact back to negotiations and declared it "approved" any way.

This is the first time the New York leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union came up against such experience for at least a generation. For most of the period Chairman Luigi Antonini and other officials on the platform, the only speakers the administration put forward to bat for the agreement, could not be even heard above the jeers and catcalls.

The overwhelming majority of those who packed every seat and the aisles of the big hall were women, the largest group coming from Antonini's own Local 89 which he rules with a czarist hand.

OLD-TIMERS in the four dress locals of the Joint Board recalled similar reaction to the leadership only in the days before the New

Deal revival of the ILGWU. The majority of those attending have obviously forgotten, or never knew, the procedure for registration in a formal decision their opposition to the pact. A quickie voice "vote" taken by Antonini, in which he disregarded the motion to send the contract back to negotiators, caught the audience by surprise.

When he called for a voice expression on acceptance of the pact, a huge chorus of "noes" exploded along with the few "ayes" by administration stalwarts and paid staffers who occupied the front row. No voices were heard when Antonini called for a negative expression and exploiting the confusion he instantly declared "the motion carried" and the meeting adjourned.

Another confusing element in the picture was the announcement by Antonini earlier, when the sentiment of the meeting was apparent, that "you don't have the last word anyway" and that "we only called you in to get your reaction."

A thunderous chorus of boos and catcalls gave him another sample of the reaction. Soon after, however, many of the women walked out, making uncomplimentary remarks about the men on the platform, while Antonini shouted from the platform: "You want a general strike but you walk out. What kind of soldiers are you?"

THIS WAS an after-work meeting. Many of the women have to prepare supper at home or pick up their children at day-care centers. And it seemed useless to stay on when the announcement was made the meeting was called to just get a "reaction."

Despite Antonini's claim of approval, the pact was the subject of questions and discussion among workers in the shops on the following day, Thursday. The ILGWU leaders knew one thing; they were facing a revolt that was now breaking out into the open. They also discovered that this is one type of opposition they can no longer beat by a barrage of red-baiting. The little of it that was attempted against those who spoke against the pact, was roundly booed.

The bulk of the active opponents were the younger or newer people who entered ILGWU ranks long after the early left-wing struggles with the union.

The leadership brought them a contract that provides only for one

percent increase in payments into the welfare fund and another half percent (starting a year from now) into the retirement fund. Not a penny raise on the very low earnings; not a provision for enforcement of even the scales they are supposed to get nor a realistic revision of the antiquated minimums in the contract. And Julius Hochman, manager of the dress joint board admitted that average annual earnings of all dressworkers (including cutters) is \$2,600 a year.

THE MEETING opened with the audience quietly listening to the report of Hochman on the pact. He said some days earlier he had remarked to Antonini "we are getting old," and "22 years passed since the last strike" and it would be "good" to see another one. Times were "bad," however, he went on and the condition of the industry did not permit it, and for that reason they deemed it inadvisable to carry out the strike authorized by the shop chairman a week earlier.

First reaction came during questions, answered by assistant Man-

(Continued on Page 15)

CIO Oil and Chemical Unions Unite

By BERNARD BURTON

CLEVELAND.

THE MERGER of the CIO Oil and Chemical unions that took place here last week didn't get much of a play in the big papers. Either they missed a big story, or they didn't want to report it. It is true that there was not much in the way of exciting daily

newspaper; there were no big-name outside speakers, thundering resolutions or dramatic political battles. But the real news—the news that can augur another great advance by labor—was there in the more than 900 rank and file delegates who came there from every part of the country to fashion a new bigger union. These delegates — oil workers from Texas, chemical workers from Niagara, big job cut out for the new Chem-

ical and Oil International Union, one of the biggest jobs in the labor movement: organization of the unorganized. The former United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with its 90,000 members, hardly scratched the surface in organizing its jurisdiction. And even if you add another 90,000 who are organized in the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, there

But this was not pettifoggish debate. These workers wanted a strong union for there was to be a big job cut out for the new Chem-

(Continued on Page 14)



FANNY GOLES

World of Labor

by George Morris
**German Labor Gives
 AFL Deserving Reply**

ONCE MORE the AFL's leaders asked for it and the West German Trade Union Federation gave them a fitting answer. George Meany announced with considerable fanfare that the AFL had addressed an appeal to the West German trade union movement of six million five hundred thousand members for support of the Dulles-sponsored German rearmament treaty.

Not only have the West German unionists ignored his appeal, but they took a stand against rearmament and launched a campaign to defeat the scheme. The AFL's official weekly has not even taken notice of this reply.

This action of the German unionists and the similar stand already taken by the Social Democrats point up both the role of the AFL on foreign policy and the trend which is separating it from the world's labor movement. The AFL's leaders serve as missionaries for the State Department and in that role they are attracting a share of the increasing worldwide hatred of the U. S. because they see it as the main source of war incitement.

THE POSITION of the West German unions is only the latest indication of the worldwide trend. The British laborites are actively opposing the Dulles policy both in Europe and Asia. The truth is that the leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which was mainly inspired by the United States Labor and State Departments to support U. S. foreign policy, find themselves in no position to deliver. The main sections of the ICFTU are pulling in the opposite direction.

Even in the United States all isn't sweetness and unity on foreign policy, as it might appear in the warm sunshine of Miami Beach. For a long time it has been taken for granted that the AFL and CIO have practically identical positions on foreign policy. Such differences as have appeared among the leaders of the two organizations were certainly not enough to become an issue in the current merger negotiations.

There are signs, however, of increasing dissatisfaction in the CIO, even in leadership, with some basic aspects of Dulles' policy.

IF THE TREND indicated by those signs continues, we may see quite a differentiation between the AFL and CIO on foreign policy.

Since the Los Angeles convention of the CIO three months ago, rumors have persisted of disagreements in the top leadership on the Administration's policy in Asia.

A report that Walter Reuther and his brother Victor favored recognition of People's China, but were outvoted by others in Los Angeles, has not been denied.

Then came the report of the CIO's executive board meeting early in February at which Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the powerful United Automobile Workers, made a strong speech in opposition to the Formosa policy and in favor of recognition of China. Reuther was absent, attending the Miami Beach unity negotiations.

None of this was officially admitted but since the Los

Angeles convention (except for the resolution rapping the Knowland preventive war line) the CIO has been discreetly silent on the Formosa issue. This, of course, is a clear indication that cleavage in the leadership is so sharp that nothing can be said in public.

WITH RESPECT to the Dulles policy on Europe, a Los Angeles resolution endorsed German rearmament and vaguely suggested to the German workers that they reverse their position.

But the CIO leaders did not even read that part of the resolution to the convention. They conveniently buried it in convention files. They obviously don't find it possible to sell that line to the members. CIO literature has been almost as devoid of references to the German question as to Formosa.

The position of the CIO leaders appears to be influenced by two major considerations. They put far more emphasis than the AFL on the value of friendship with underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa and they realize China's influence in that part of the world cannot be ignored.

They don't try to go over the heads of the European right wing labor leaders (as does the AFL) in their efforts to influence labor abroad. Thus while still fundamentally in accord with the Administration's position, the CIO leaders follow a tactical line that brings them into increasingly sharper conflict with the State Department and, of course, with the AFL's even more rightist Knowland-like policy.

IT WILL BE interesting to see how things shape up at the ICFTU congress in Vienna in the spring, both with respect to the relations between U. S. labor and the unions abroad and relations between the CIO and AFL.

At the last ICFTU congress in Stockholm there was already a sharp clash between British labor leaders and George Meany and a noticeable division was

(Continued on Page 14)

Need Pressure on Congress To Get FEPC This Session

By ABNER W. BERRY

SOMETIMES IN WASHINGTON it is the small "asides" which indicate the basic state of affairs. It is true of civil rights. For while there are a number of civil rights bills introduced, some of those who are pledged to support those bills are saying the opposite in "asides"—not for the official record.

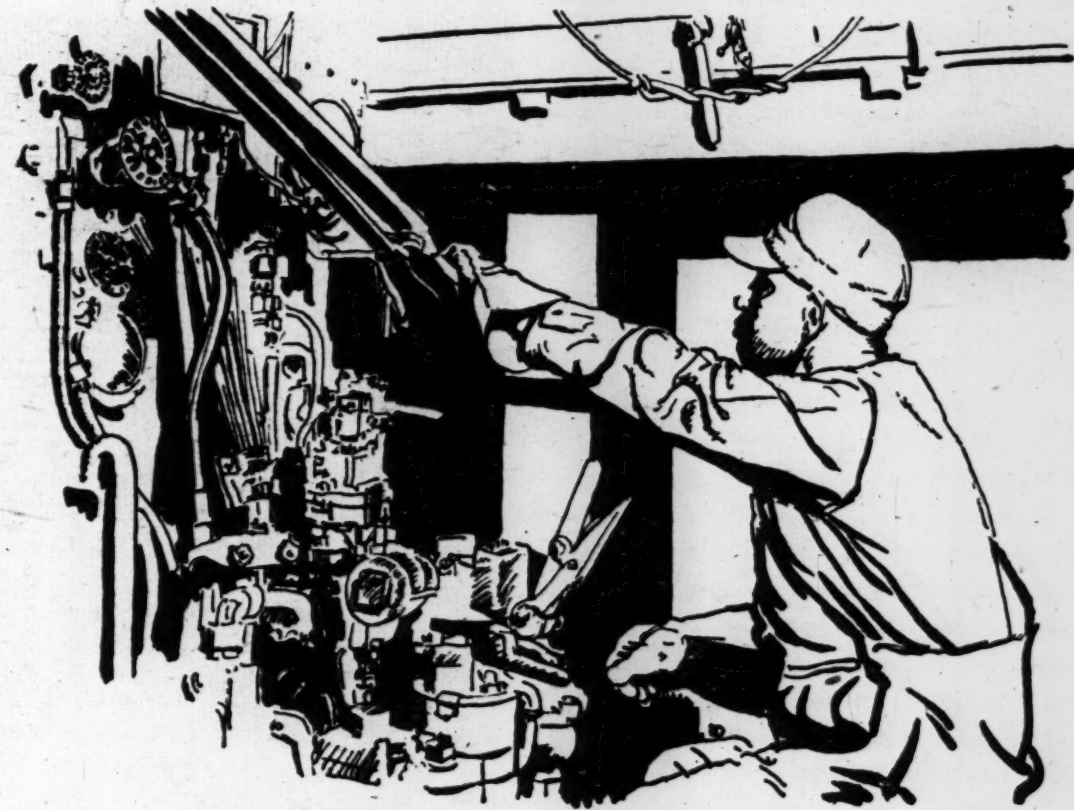
As the hearings on President Eisenhower's school aid program ended Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill), a member of the "liberal" bloc, complained to the press that insistence upon anti-segregation clauses in school aid bills could kill them. Sen. Douglas was joined in these sentiments by the freshman Democratic Senator from Michigan, Patrick V. McNamara who described anti-segregation clauses as an "instrument which could defeat the bill."

Both senators were talking about the Hill Bill (S. 5) which would make outright grants to states of \$1 billion over a period of two years. Both had joined with labor and educational groups in opposing the Eisenhower "bankers' bill," as introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.). Both had been elected with labor support, Sen. McNamara being an AFL official.

Their remarks to the press had been made on the same day that the CIO representative, George T. Guernsey and Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had attacked both the Eisenhower bill and segregated schools. Guernsey and Mitchell called for withholding educational aid from states which do not comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court on jimcrow schools.

MITCHELL WARNED the committee members that unless amended to include anti-segregation provisions, any school-aid bill enacted into law would abet segregation. Of the Eisenhower measure, in its present form, he said it would "open the door for numerous attempts to continue racial segregation in public schools." The NAACP spokesman called for a "two-front fight" by the committee to make any bill it considered air-tight against segregation in education.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, is already pledged against any move to end segregated schools. And it seems that Demo-



cratic senators from areas where their constituents disapprove of school segregation, are ignoring their election mandates on this issue in the interest of "party unity." In fact, Sen. Douglas placed the question of school aid in the light of being endangered, or to use his words, "doomed," by the "looming" fight on segregation.

It has probably never occurred to these Senators that in their zeal for party unity they are, by fighting anti-segregation clauses, asking that the masses of southern Negro children remain "doomed" to inferior education—and worse. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) who sits on the Senate Labor Committee has shown no inclination to buck up to those who are fighting against an anti-segregation amendment.

The status of the civil rights issue is thus illustrated by what has happened in the Senate Labor Committee. The Democrats in Congress are willing to be "for" civil rights, to orally advocate them, to introduce bills to back up the oral statements. But they are willing to accept in the payoff the little bit the southern Democratic leaders are willing to give.

It is generally conceded that

there may be reported out of committee this session a bill to end jimcrow in interstate travel. No one here seems to want to go further. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn), along with Sen. Douglas and Sen. McNamara, among others, are sponsors of a bill to create a legislative Civil Rights Commission. This is for the purpose of "studying" the question. That, conceivably has a chance.

BUT no one is optimistic about an FEPC or any other bill in the many "civil rights packages" in the House, and the Humphrey bill in the Senate.

Mitchell, for the NAACP, is everywhere hammering away at the issue. The CIO representatives are harder at it than they have been heretofore. But there has been not the kind of lobbying which makes Congress sit up and take notice of those who want civil rights enough to fight for them. So the liberals are at present willing prisoners of the southern Democrats and are playing down the issue of basic civil rights. And that is the way it will be at the sessions' end if the legislators hear no more demands from the people than there are at present.

Aroused Labor and Negro People Beat Kennelly

CHICAGO NATIONAL election trendspotters will be casing the Chicago mayoralty campaign to find any significance for 1956 in this city's voting on April 5.

In the coming contest between Democrat Richard J. Daley and Republican Robert E. Merriam for mayor of Chicago, the real issues are fairly clear.

Daley is pledged to be "a people's mayor" with a forward-looking program on housing, schools, race relations, labor relations.

Merriam, a former Democrat, is talking on some of these same issues but running now as the candidate of the preferred party of Big Business and dependent here on a Republican local organization which is in the firm grip of extreme reaction.

THE PRIMARIES on Feb. 22 which nominated these two mayoralty candidates already revealed some trends. The most significant surrounded the defeat of the incumbent mayor, Martin H. Kennelly, in his effort to secure the Democratic nomination.

It is decades since a mayor was deposed by the voters in this city. But Kennelly was defeated "for

cause."

For eight years, Chicago had been run by a wealthy businessman whose ear was attuned to the big employers, the big merchants, the big realtors.

In this industrial town, labor was denied consideration by the City Hall. And in this city of a half-million Negroes, the acute problems of Negro rights were ignored by the Kennelly administration.

With all four daily Chicago newspapers acting as little more than Kennelly campaign organs, the Mayor launched a powerful effort for reelection.

His main campaign targets were the "labor bosses" and the AFL, CIO and independent unions who opposed him, the Negro political leaders and the Negro community, the Democratic Party organization which had advisedly dumped him.

IN THE Feb. 22 Democratic primary Kennelly was snowed under by 100,000 votes. His candidates for the City Council were swept aside. The Mayor was able to carry 19 of the 50 wards. However, his margins were small. And the workingclass and Negro communities amassed heavy pluralities for Daley.

The aldermanic elections on Feb. 22 were also important.

Thirty-five ward contests were finally decided. In 15 contests, where no one candidate received a full majority of all the votes, there will be runoffs on April 5.

One Negro alderman, Claude W. B. Holman, was newly elected, in addition to the previous Negro representation from three wards. A fifth Negro aldermanic candidate received the top vote in his ward but faces a runoff.

Of the 35 aldermen elected, 31 were Democrats. Only four elected were Republicans, in contrast to the 16 Republicans now in the City Council. The Republicans will probably pick up some seats in the runoffs, but is considered unlikely that they would equal their previous number.

IN ONE South Side ward, a Democratic newcomer, Ralph Metcalfe, opposed the well-known Republican, Archibald Carey, Eisenhower supporter and former alternate delegate to the United Nations. Both are Negroes. Carey was defeated by a two-to-one vote.

Significant also was the high vote received by Alderman Benjamin Becker, who distinguished himself in the City Council as a fighter for public housing. Becker, Democratic candidate for City Clerk as Daley's running mate, led

the Daley ticket by a 30,000 vote margin.

Labor and the Negro people in Chicago were gratified by the Feb. 22 outcome and called it a victory. The election marked the closer unity of these two key sections of the growing people's coalition, even though some of the liberal and middle class voters were frightened away by the raucous attacks in the press.

THE SLOGAN which Big Business used here in behalf of Kennelly was "Beat the machine!" The same slogan will be the chief cry of Republican Merriam, who now carries the last hope of Big Business for victory in the Chicago election.

Because they have been singularly unsuccessful in the past city elections, the Republicans this time have chose a mayoralty candidate with a "liberal" line of talk. Merriam is a Republican candidate in sheep's clothing.

However, with the city wracked by the problems of a shortage of housing, inadequate schools, poor transit, unchecked racist violence, widespread unemployment, it is likely that the voters will recognize the disguised wolf at their door.

State Dept. Could Bring Flyers Home If It Wished

By JOSEPH CLARK

ONCE AGAIN it seems that the State Department is turning thumbs down on an invitation by the Chinese to negotiate disputed issues between the two countries. In all the welter of statements and denials about what offer was made to us about the fliers, one thing stands out, the refusal of the Administration to negotiate with the Chinese on this matter.

This throws a revealing light on an attitude of callous disregard for the anguish of American mothers, and which uses American boys as pawns in a dirty campaign to heat up tensions between China and the U.S.

Take it step by step and it's hard to find a chapter of perfidy to match this one.

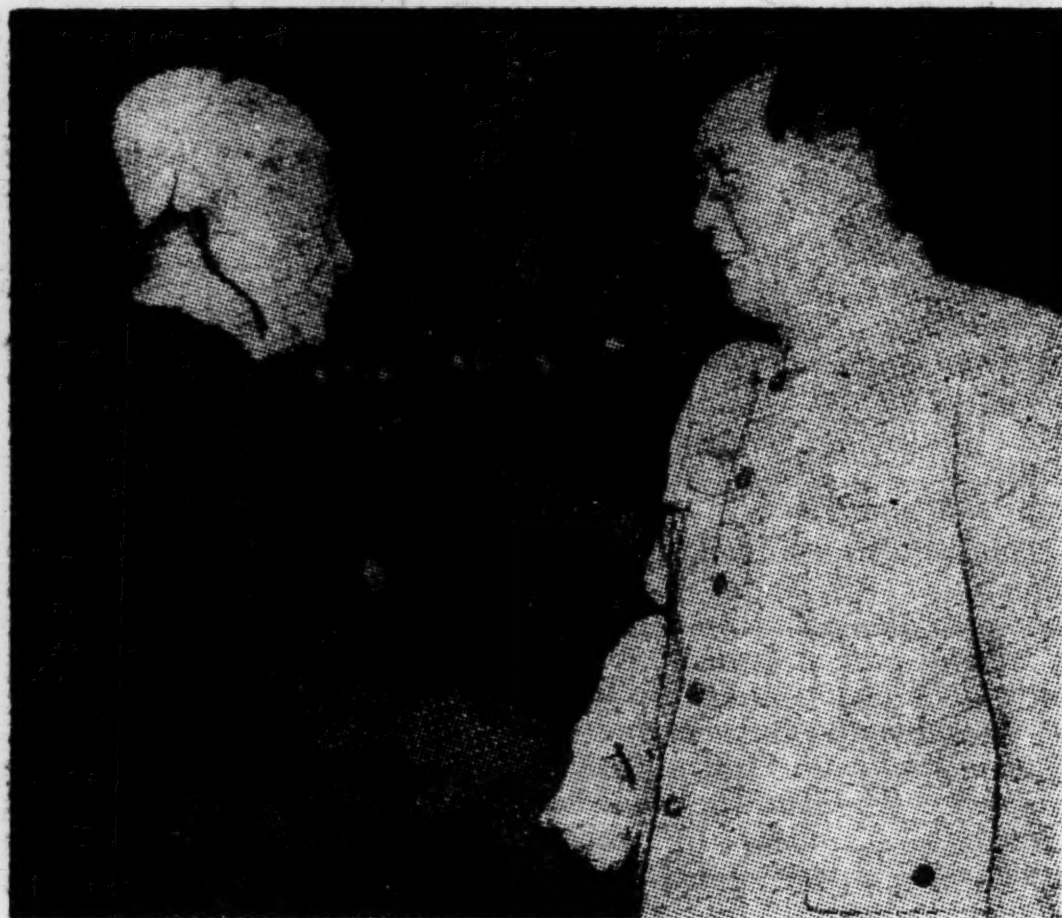
Toward the close of last year the papers were filled with headlines and Washington was filled with loud threats about the 11 American fliers. Buried amidst the hysterical outcry was the fact that two civilians were also being held in China. And even the press agencies said Washington was tacitly admitting that these two were agents of Central Intelligence Agency. At a press conference President Eisenhower was asked about the two civilians being held with the 11 fliers and the President said their case was cloudy.

Unfortunately no one pressed the President to find out who was responsible for assigning U.S. airmen in the job of transporting CIA agents to China. Allen Dulles' CIA boys were not supermen and couldn't fly flapping their arms.

WHATEVER ELSE was involved clearly the grief-stricken mothers and fathers of the 11 airmen wanted their boys back. And surely most Americans backed up the parents in this desire. But it would be an equally safe bet that American people didn't want a war to bring this about—if for no other reason than it would bring grief not to 11 homes but possibly to millions.

So the matter came up in UN and Secretary-General Hammarskjöld was sent to China. His mission in the early part of January was most significant. When he came back on Jan. 13 he declared he had made real progress toward bringing about the release of the fliers.

Proof of this real progress came with the simultaneous announcement Jan. 21 in Peking and at UN that the Chinese government



Burma's premier U Nu (left) with China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung when the Burmese government chief visited China.

After Bonn's Action — What?

A DAY after the vote for rearmament was taken in the Bundestag, the N. Y. Herald Tribune (Feb. 28) reported from Bonn:

"Violent discord broke out in the Adenauer coalition today. . . .

"As was the case in last night's vote, the size of the majorities disguised the depths and possibly the ominous nature of the internal disputes the treaties have caused in West Germany."

The West German Trade Union Federation pledged that its 6 million members would redouble their campaign against rearmament. The Socialist Democratic Party and various religious groups pledged the same.

In France the new Faure government is shaky because of a

renewed campaign against making France responsible for authorizing a new Nazi army.

The open avowal by General Gruenther, commander of the NATO forces that all its units, including the German Wehrmacht, would be armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs has caused a new outburst of protest.

Anti-Nazi feeling in our country indicates that the scales can be tipped to prevent rearmament. An alternative was proposed in an individual letter to each representative and Senator by the Women's International League for Peace. This influential women organization called for a Big Four conference to settle the German question before giving them arms again.

had invited the parents of the 11 airmen to visit them in Peking. This was universally considered the kind of thawing and easing of tensions which was put a prelude to the release of the boys. Here's how Christian Science Monitor re-

ported it: "United Nations sources said Mr. Chou made the offer in response to Mr. Hammarskjöld's expressions of concern for the well-being of the imprisoned men. . . .

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- Japan Votes for USSR Bond
- Ask Dumping of H-Bombs

THE RESULTS of the Japanese elections showed overwhelming support for a policy of friendship and trade with the Soviet Union and China. Premier Hatoyama's conservative Democratic Party got the largest number of seats in the legislature after he initiated negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Left Socialists ran ahead of the Right Socialists and the Communists increased their representation from one to two.

WHILE CHURCHILL in London and Eisenhower in Washington emphasized their continued stress on the atomic and hydrogen bomb race Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko in London proposed that all A-bombs and H-bombs in the world be destroyed under strict international control and inspection. The Soviet proposal was made at the meeting of the UN disarmament subcommittee meeting in London.

ANASTAS MIKOYAN who was "purged" in hundreds of American papers a couple of weeks ago was promoted to first deputy prime minister in the Soviet

government. Advanced with him were M. Saburov and M. Perukin. Mikoyan was former minister of trade and is now working on the government's plan to double and triple food and other consumer goods production during the next five years.

ISRAEL HAS asked for emergency action by the Egyptian-Israeli UN Mixed armistice commission to prevent the outbreak of further violence following sharp clashes between troops of both countries. The Egyptians said 39 were killed in Gaza, within Egypt's territory. The Israeli's said their forces were attacked in Israel and then carried the fighting into Egypt.

SOVIET FARMERS have accepted an invitation by the Des Moines Register to exchange visits of American and Soviet farmers. But the State Department was still hesitant about giving passports to American farmers to go to Russia or allowing Russian farmers to come here. The Des Moines Register expressed pleasure at the Soviet acceptance and hopes the State Department would do likewise.

THE I.G. FARBER firm, Hitler's chemical trust, is fighting a suit of a former Jewish slave laborer who is demanding pay for the years he was in the I.G. plant at Oswiecim. The plaintiff is Norbert Wollheim, now in the U.S. The case is up in a Hessian court. I.G. Farben was a major backer of Hitler's atrocities and is now operating on atomic research for the new Wehrmacht to be established if the West German rearmament is finally ratified.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES has made it clear to the French in South Vietnam that the U.S. government will substitute a dollar economy for one based on the franc and U.S.-controlled armed forces for the one France formerly ran. Dulles also indicated that he will try to block free elections to unite north and south Vietnam as agreed upon by the Geneva conference.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON got his warmest reception and gave his tenderest affections to dictator Trujillo of the Dominican republic. Nixon hailed Trujillo for his campaign to stamp out communism. The methods used by Trujillo have ranged from burning off the finger tips of prisoners who did not obey his secret police to wholesale executions. Nixon was ecstatic.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854. Cable Address: "Dalwork," New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$13.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50

THE PLOT AGAINST THE SCHOOLS

THE LABOR movement immediately smelled a rat when President Eisenhower announced his "school aid" program.

A headline in the rail workers paper Labor said: "Ike's Bill on 'Aid the Schools' Called Bankers' Plan; Won't Meet Need, Educators Insist."

CIO News said "Ike's 'Too Little, Too Late' School Bill Hit by CIO."

But while it was easy to see that the President's program was little more than a hollow gesture, the full story has only recently come to light.

This lies in the revelation that while the President was posing as a champion of federal aid—although actually proposing far less than the minimum—his sub-committee on education had drafted a report opposing federal aid to education altogether. To make the whole affair still more outrageous, is the fact that one of the members of the sub-committee is President Eisenhower's own U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Samuel M. Brownell.

This report—signed by a brother of Attorney General Herbert Brownell—not only opposed federal aid to education. It even called for ending the federal school-lunch program—evidently working on the theory that if enough children are kept out of school enough hours a day, there will be little need for school lunches.

It becomes clear now that the Eisenhower school program is actually based on the philosophy of the sub-committee, but Ike pretends otherwise out of fear of the voters.

The National Education Association reports that pupils in elementary and secondary schools during the present school year total 130,200,000.

However, 2.3 percent of all children are attending only part time. Tens of thousands who enter high school next fall, have never attended school full time.

The Eisenhower program would make federal aid dependent on financing by already near-bankrupt state governments—a way of making sure that little federal aid would be invoked. Contrasting with this is S. 5—the bill introduced by Senator Lister Hill providing direct federal grants—to which the labor movement has given its backing.

What is necessary now is that labor insure that the Democrats in Congress—who have the necessary votes—actually enact this measure into law.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY

VIOLATIONS of the Bill of Rights breed more such violations.

The release of the Communist Party leaders after almost four years imprisonment for "advocating" and "teaching," is followed by a second indictment for "belonging."

Asked by reporters in Atlanta Tuesday about his plans, Eugene Dennis told how he planned to plunge into the "legal and political defense" against the second indictment and added:

"We have been re-arrested not for any overt act, but simply for membership, and on a seven-year-old indictment. If this sinister move succeeds, the rights of labor and the Negro people to organize and freely assemble will be further jeopardized."

In their attempt to perpetuate the imprisonment of the Communist leaders, the authorities have gone back seven years to resurrect an indictment which is only the first indictment all over again in disguise.

The trial of Claude Lightfoot in Chicago, the first trial for membership, was practically a repetition of the trial which sent Dennis and his colleagues to prison.

The Bill of Rights expressly forbids trying a person twice on the same charge. The defense of Dennis and the other Communist leaders is a defense of this constitutional guarantee against double jeopardy.

Berlin Letter

John Noble's Factory Was Stolen from Jews

By JOHN PEET

BERLIN.

THE NOBLE family of Detroit, U. S. A., came into the news in January this year when John H. Noble was released from a Soviet prison and returned to the United States.

American and other western papers were full of sob stories about the "ordeal" undergone by John H. Noble and his father Charles A. Noble, who had been released two years earlier.

Curiously enough, little or nothing was said by these papers about how the two Nobles came to be serving prison sentences in the Soviet Union. Typical was the short account given by Associated Press on Jan. 2: "The elder Mr. Noble is a former prisoner of the Russians. The father and son were trapped in Germany by the war. The elder Mr. Noble was the owner of a camera factory in Germany." And that is all.

BUT the true story is very interesting. Here are some of the main details:

"Charles Noble" was born under the name Karl Spannknöfel in a little town near Magdeburg, Germany. In 1920 he emigrated to the United States, was naturalized there, and changed his name.

He appears to have come from a family which had close connections with the nazis—a brother of his, also named Spannknöfel, was deported from the United States in 1934 because he had been acting as a nazi propagandist.

In 1938, one year before the outbreak of war, Mr. Noble returned to Germany, and settled down at Dresden, where he purchased, very cheaply, a camera factory at Niederschütz which had been "aryanized" by the nazis. Such "aryanized" property was generally sold to businessmen who gave their full support to Hitler.

WHEN nazi Germany declared war on the United States in December 1941, all American citizens living in Germany were interned—all of them except firm and trusted nazi supporters. Mr. Noble was not only not interned, but was allowed to go on running his camera factory, in which he manufactured military equipment for the Luftwaffe.

He appeared to have done very well, financially, for he soon purchased the "Villa San Remo," an extremely ugly but palatial 20-room residence on a hill overlooking Dresden.

Some time during the war, probably when he had decided that nazi Germany was bound to be defeated, Mr. Noble got into touch with the United States intelligence service, and offered to supply information. In this manner he hoped to provide himself with an alibi after Hitler's defeat.

The offer was accepted, and the Nobles installed a radio transmitter in the attic of their villa. They were undergoing no risk, for it has now been proved that the nazi authorities were kept informed of this step, and gave their approval.

THIS has been shown from documents discovered in Nazi party headquarters in Dresden after the end of the war.

From these documents it is clear that Mr. Noble had reliable advance information about the devastating air raid planned on Dresden on Feb. 13, 1945, and that he passed this information on to Gauleiter Mutschmann, highest nazi official in the city, 24 hours before the attack.

Mutschmann made no attempt

to evacuate the population, but instead moved his own valuable furniture and his family out of the threatened city to Grillenburg castle, some distance away. And from Grillenburg Castle at four o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, Gauleiter Mutschmann telephoned with his chief, Josef Goebbels in Berlin, to give a first report on the raid, in which some 35,000 people had been killed.

A SHORTHAND note was made of this telephone conversation by Mutschmann's secretary, and this shorthand note shows that Goebbels told Mutschmann: "You must not lose contact with Noble . . . this man is worth millions."

When, a few weeks later, the Soviet Army occupied Dresden, two big American flags were flying from the windows of the "Villa San Remo," flying from flag-poles which only a few days before had sported the swastika banner.

And upstairs in the attic sat Mr. Noble, tapping out a code message for the U. S. intelligence service on his secret transmitter. A few weeks later Soviet counter-espionage officers caught him and his son red-handed collecting and passing on military intelligence information about the Soviet forces. They were arrested, tried, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Now they have been released, and have returned to live in Detroit.

Footnote: The villa San Remo, with a fine view over Dresden, where reconstruction work is in full swing, is today used as a club house by the doctors, writers and musicians of Dresden. The spy radio has long been taken away. Mr. Noble's two American flags are still lying rolled up in the attic.

Nixon, Emissary of United Fruit Co.

By MARTIN LEVIN

THE threat of armed rebellion against the Figueres government of Costa Rica is ended. The border of neighboring Nicaragua, from which the rebellion was launched, has been cleared. And Col. Jose Figueres, virtuous if only by contrast with Central America's worst dictator, Nicaragua's Anastasio Somoza, stands as the shining symbol of the victory of good over evil.

But the question still remains: Is the danger of dictatorship in Costa Rica ended? Will the aim of the aggression from Nicaragua be accomplished from within the country? So far, none of the signs has been re-assuring. The Caribbean tour of Vice-President Nixon is the least re-assuring sign of all.

Consider the shape of this "good will" tour, whose chief objective, according to the Vice-President himself (N. Y. Times, Jan. 22) was to "attempt to settle the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican quarrel." First we have the startling admission, after all is said and done, that the so-called rebellion was a fake and that the attack directed by Somoza was real. Then, to warm up to his chief task, the VP visits Cuba in order to bless the Batista dictatorship as a government that is "able, stable and friendly."

In Mexico, the VP, himself a Protestant, blesses the Catholic Church as a main defense against Communism.

Warming still closer to his task, he accepts the passionate welcome of Nicaragua's strongman Somoza, who cannot and does not make a move without Washington's approval.

IT WOULD be hard to see how

much farther Nixon could have gone to show Figueres the kind of Latin-American governments the Administration favors. But he did. For he managed to walk in on Figueres with "assurances" from Somoza that Nicaragua would hereafter respect the common boundary between the two countries.

"I am looking forward to asking President Figueres for these same assurances and I am confident he will be willing with the same statesmanship to let bygones be bygones . . ." declared Nixon when he landed in San Jose. Thus, Nixon, who shrouds his shrewdness with VP naivete, put it up to Figueres. It made you wonder whether perhaps it was Figueres who had violated Nicaragua's boundaries, rather than vice-versa.

How did Figueres respond? The N. Y. Times supplies the ready answer:

"At a luncheon given by United



RICHARD NIXON



SPEIDEL



CRUEWELL



SCHWERIN

In the Hands of These Men Dulles Would Place A-Arms

REVULSION throughout Europe at the emergence of a new West German Wehrmacht is growing, as more and more people realize the type of army which threatens to come into being.

The men who are scheduled to lead such an army could never, by the wildest flights of the imagination, be conceived as building a "defensive force." They are men who, throughout their careers, have been intimately concerned with the German war machine and who played leading parts in the armed forces of the Third Reich.

The following brief biographies of the designated military leaders underline this point:

Lieutenant-General Count Gerhard Schwerin

Corps Commander designate in new West German Wehrmacht. Member of planning department of Nazi General Staff, he helped draw up plans for the

Second World War. Commanded Nazi 116th Tank Division on the Eastern Front.

Since the war he has been military adviser to Chancellor Adenauer and commander of the paramilitary "German Service Organization" in the British zone.

General Maximilian Freiherr von Edelsheim

Corps Commander designate. Divisional commander of Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front in the Second World War. Since the war he has worked as a leading member of the Society for Military Science in Munich; this society was not dissolved by the U. S. occupation authorities despite precise stipulations to this effect in the Potsdam Agreement.

General Hans Speidel

Designated as liaison officer between new West German Wehrmacht and NATO

This notorious Nazi general was intimately concerned with

illegal rearmament during the pre-Hitler Weimar Republic. In 1940, he was appointed chief of staff of the Nazi military commander in occupied France. Was later transferred to the Eastern Front as general staff officer of Wehrmacht Army Group "B" which was responsible for the destruction of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

Helped to draw the first provisional plans for West German rearmament after the war.

Major-General Freiherr Smilo von Lüttwitz

Corps Commander designate

Commanded tank division in invasion of France in 1940, and later played a leading part in the destruction of Warsaw. Is still sought by the Polish government as a war criminal, but the U. S. authorities have refused to hand him over. Since 1953 Lüttwitz has been active as a member of the officers' selection board maintained by Blank's Shadow War Ministry.

General Ludwig Crüewell

Commander-in-chief designate of new Wehrmacht

Comes from an old Prussian military family and was prominent in building the illegal "Black Reichswehr" during the Weimar Republic. In 1941, he commanded a tank division during the invasion of Yugoslavia. In 1942, he commanded a tank corps in the North African campaign.

Lieutenant-General Adolf Heusinger

Designated Chief of Staff of new West German Wehrmacht

Was chief of operations on Hitler's General Staff. Played an important role in the Nazi campaign against France in 1940, and in his book, Befehl in Weidre (1953), he blamed Hitler for not completely destroying the British Army at Dunkirk.

He is at present head of the staff department of the Blank Office.

Heusinger was recently in London along with other highly-placed former Nazi military men to work out "cooperation" between the British and new West German navies.

Colonel Gerhard Panitzki

Designated head of the Luftwaffe

Served during the Second World War as colonel in the air branch of Hitler's General Staff. Since the war has been on the permanent staff of the Blank Office. Organized training in Britain and the U. S. of veteran Nazi bomber pilots and was responsible for the reorganization of the planning departments of plane construction firms such as Heinkel and Messerschmitt.

THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED

These are a few of Britain's (Continued on Page 14)

Eastland Vainly Spreading Fly Paper to Trap Matusow

By ABNER W. BERRY

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-Miss), whose reputation for anti-Negro slanders and un-American utterances is well known, has been in a stew for the past few days over the testimony of 28-year-old Harvey Marshall Matusow. The senior Senator from Mississippi is hurt and angered at the attempt of Matusow to rectify injustices done by his admittedly false testimony as a paid informer for congressional committees and the Department of Justice.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Eastland, Matusow sought to lead the senators to see the danger of the informer racket to the United States and to the Constitution. The subcommittee members and the counsel, J. G. Sourwine, have elected to stick by the informers. The committee members, therefore, have taken on the appearance of wallowers in the muck of political immorality before the witness who speaks to them from much higher moral ground. This would be interesting only as melodrama if the actions of the senators did not so seriously affect the state of the nation and the rights of us all.

MATUSOW admits testifying falsely before a federal court in El Paso against Clinton Jencks, a leader of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. On the basis of the Matusow testimony Jencks was convicted of violating the Taft-Hartley Act. Matusow also admits testifying against the 13 Communists who were convicted and says he has "unjustly attacked" many persons before congressional committees and in speeches.

By his own testimony, there was no way for him to document his previous lying testimony. He says he made up most of it out of his head and that he was coached by government attorneys, including Roy Cohn, who helped prosecute the 13 Communists in New York, on parts of it. But for his testimony now, given to correct the wrongs he has done, there is ample documentation.

He has documents to prove that persons either in the government or close to it gave him money in 1952 to take Mrs. Alva Bentley, then the wife of the Michigan Republican congressman, out of the country so as to avoid a subpoena from the Senate Elections Subcommittee. There is no doubt that Matusow did this, but the Eastland subcommittee is not interested in finding out how senators and officials helped thwart the work of



EASTLAND

a committee investigating Sen. Joseph McCarthy's finances.

Matusow has had talks with other stool pigeons. He testified that he has spoken with Elizabeth Bentley, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson and knows them well enough "to know they are liars." But the committee is not impressed.

How many jobs have been lost as a result of these informers' paid "testimony"? How many families are threatened with being broken by the testimony of Manning Johnson, paid for by the Department of Immigration? The distinguished senators seem not to care. They are out to "get" Matusow, and they snarl warnings at him every day he is in the witness' chair.

EASTLAND is not worried about persons going to jail on the basis of perjured testimony; nor does the subornation of perjury by Department of Justice officials trouble the committee's conscience. But Sen. Herman Welker (R-Ida), a leading McCarthyite, spent many minutes and many more words one afternoon trying to belittle Matusow's conscience when the witness gave as the reason for recanting: "I wanted to clear my conscience."

The worthy gentlemen of the subcommittee waved aside testimony by Matusow that he had good reasons to believe that Miss Bentley was lying when she denounced so many people in so

many places as "Soviet agents" and "spies." The young ex-FBI informer described the weeping and unstable Miss Bentley complaining to him that she had to go on getting material to testify about and that she was "sick of being used." But later there was even more damning evidence of Miss Bentley's instability.

Last week it was revealed that Miss Bentley was to have testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1952, but could not do so because her doctor reported her as being emotionally upset. There was a letter from her doctor to the Justice Department and the Justice Department officials knew then and before, Matusow said, that Miss Bentley was unstable emotionally and therefore unreliable as a witness at any time.

Here, then is chapter and verse. Will the senators consult Miss Bentley's doctor? Will they call the Justice Department official who recruited her as a witness, to whom the doctor wrote his letter asking that his patient be excused? There is a lot at stake here that goes far beyond Harvey Matusow.

MISS BENTLEY, together with Whittaker Chambers, furnished the basis for the perjury indictment of Alger Hiss. Hiss has spent some years in prison because of "Matusow-like" testimony against him. Charles Dexter White, whom Miss Bentley fingered, died of a heart attack; and William Remington, another of Miss Bentley's victims, was murdered in prison after having been convicted. The nation has a right to know how our system of justice has become so perverted by the spurious slogans of "Communist conspiracy" and its companion, the informer racket.

Is it any wonder that an indignant Matusow seems so authoritative when he lectures the senators on the Constitution and on religious and political morality? Their zeal for his former lies and their diffidence—or more often hostility—toward his present testimony caused him to cry out at one point: "You are the ones responsible for my role as a (lying) witness."

For that assertion there was documentation, too. For Matusow, when asked where and with whom

(Continued on Page 11)

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Anti-Bias School Aid Asked • Levittown Owners in Court

THE SENATE was asked to add its aid-for-schools bill a provision that the schools receiving Federal money would be open to all regardless of race. This amendment to the Eisenhower measure was proposed by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP at a hearing before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee. Mitchell pointed out that the Administration bill to aid the construction of public schools lacks a clear anti-bias policy.

LEVITTOWN builders and FHA officials were named in a suit filed in Federal Court by six veterans who tried in vain to purchase homes in the Bucks County, Pa. development. The suit charges Levitt and Sons "world's largest builders," with consistently refusing to sell homes to Negroes. The action also seeks to open up all homes built or protected with FHA insured mortgages to Negroes. Levittown is FHA insured, but has pursued a biased policy both here and in New York.

CHARLES H. MAHONEY, first Negro to be appointed a full delegate to the United Nations, said in an address last week that he could not deny documented facts on racial discrimination in this country presented by the Soviet Union. Speaking before the Booker T. Washington Association in Detroit, he said that he could not deny the truth of incidents of racial prejudice presented in the course of a recent UN debate and had not tried to reply.

ANDREW WADE IV, a central figure in the Kentucky sedition trial of Carl Braden and five white friends, swore out warrants Feb. 24 for the arrest of three of his white neighbors. Wade's affidavit said these three and others burned crosses on his lawn last summer after he bought a home in an all-white suburban area to intimidate him and his family. Braden, a friend, who had helped protect the Wade family from KKK violence, has been tried for sedition and sentenced to 15 years in prison. His wife, Ann Braden, goes on trial March 14 on similar charges.

ENDORSED by both AFL and CIO and civic organizations, Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree far outran seven rivals in the Feb. 21 judicial primary in Detroit. McCree, a 28-year old Harvard graduate, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the circuit court a few months ago but must stand for election April 4. Another labor-endorsed Negro candidate, Dr. Remus G. Robinson, also ran high in the poll for nominees to the Detroit Board of Education.

THE MISSOURI legislature refused Feb. 24 to repeal the state's laws on public school segregation. However, Missouri schools have ignored the state statutes and started integrating Negro and white students last September, following the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling. Thus far, teacher training colleges and high schools have been mixed.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Gov't Threatens CRC • Wiretapping Denounced

NEW YORK District Attorney Hogan and state attorney general Javits were reported last week considering an attempt to prosecute officers of the Civil Rights Congress, the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The threatened frameup grows out of a hearing on the financial affairs of these organizations staged by a joint state legislative committee with Bernard Tompkins as counsel. Observers saw in this move a plot of reactionary forces to smash progressive groups formed to defend victims of the Smith Act and other un-American laws.

GOV. HARRIMAN last week denounced the "widespread and indiscriminate" use of wiretapping as a menace to the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. He urged a re-examination of existing laws authorizing the practice after revelations of a wire-tap gang operating in New York's upper East Side.

THE NEW YORK CITY Board of Education has postponed until March 17 a decision on whether teachers will be required to inform on their colleagues in order to keep their jobs. At a hearing held Feb. 24 the recommendation was heatedly denounced by spokesmen for the New York Teachers Guild (AFL), the Teachers Union, and Americans for Democratic Action. The ACLU and

the N. Y. Post have both opposed the resolution.

THE TRIAL of 11 Puerto Rican Nationalists, charged under the Smith Act with "seditious conspiracy" to overthrow the government, continued in New York with a professional informer for the FBI on the stand. The informer, Ramon S. Sorell, said he joined the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party as an undercover stooge for the FBI in May, 1953.

A NEW McCarthyite front was set up to "exterminate the Communist conspiracy in the United States," according to a full page ad appearing in the New York Times. Recruits were drawn from two McCarthyite groups which attempted to get going last fall, but failed. Signers of the ad included warmongers, representatives of the "China Lobby," Army and Navy brass. Proposals of the group include breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and ouster of the Soviets from UN.

BILLS to make the McCarthy-GE blacklist policy the law of New York were submitted to the legislature Feb. 23. The measures, introduced by Rep. Arthur Wicks and Assemblyman Edwyn Mason, would permit employers to discharge or refuse to employ any worker who invoked the Fifth Amendment in a hearing involving alleged subversive activities.

JUNE 20th has been set as the date for the fifth attempt to deport Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He will appear on that date before immigration authorities, facing many witnesses who have taken part in the government's many efforts against him before.

Southern Leaders Reaffirm Stand for 'Integration Now'

SOUTHERN LEADERS from seven states, meeting in Atlanta last week, reiterated their position on desegregation of schools—that the Supreme Court decision ending jimcrow schools should take effect throughout the South without delay. Meeting in their third annual conference

200 delegates from the southeastern region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, thus reaffirmed their historic "Atlantic Declaration" of last year, issued shortly after the Supreme Court decision of May 17.

In a statement issued at the close of the meeting, the NAACP declared:

"Boards and school officials will be continually pressed by NAACP units to complete integration by that date (September 1955). . . . We are not alarmed by those state governments which have adopted amendments to their constitutions and by other means are seeking to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision.

"These undemocratic and unconstitutional methods will fail."

GEORGIA, where the conference was held, is one of the states which has passed laws making it illegal to use local funds for mixed schools, and has before the legislature other measures to strengthen segregation in the schools.

The conference noted a more favorable climate in the South toward the school question, and most speakers reported a readiness on all sides to approach the issue objectively in a search for facts and methods of desegregation.

Threats and economic reprisals against members of the NAACP in Mississippi had an opposite effect from the one intended, it was revealed by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern director of the organi-

zation.

Membership in Mississippi increased by 87 percent during 1954, she said, and the state had won the Harry T. Moore membership award. (The award was named for Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leader, who with his wife, was killed when his home was bombed by the Ku Klux Klan in December 1951. No indictments or convictions were secured by local authorities.)

MRS. HURLEY also stated that funds to assist businessmen and farmers who are being denied credit in Mississippi because of their outspoken defense of Negro rights, now amount to \$100,000 deposited in the Tri-State bank of Mem-

International Women's Day—March 8



International Women's Day, which is now celebrated around the world, and especially in socialist countries, had its origin in a demonstration of working women on New York's East Side, March 8, 1908. The features on this and other pages are printed in observance of this anniversary and to honor the contributions made to progress and freedom by women.—The Editors.

Negro Woman Heads UPWA District

By CARL HIRSCH

KANSAS CITY, Kan. HERE in Kansas City, Kansas, is the center of the 10,000-strong district four of the CIO Packinghouse Union. At its head today stands a young Negro woman, Mrs. Marion Simmons, strong, dignified, able. She talked to us of her recent appointment as acting district director and of her work with the locals in a union district stretching from western Kansas across Missouri into southern Illinois.

"It's another one of those challenges," she said, "as a Negro and a woman, I've always been faced with challenges."

The story of Mrs. Simmons is an extraordinary one. But it is not out of keeping with the long-standing stubborn intent of the UPWA to advance Negro rights in the packing plants and to eliminate the obstacles to Negro leadership at all levels of the union. There has been resistance to the UPWA policy, not only from the packing companies but from elements in the various districts, including District 4.

Today, three Negro men are directors of UPWA districts in the west, the south, the midwest. The appointment of Mrs. Simmons is the first elevation of a Negro woman to such a post in this or any other union.

SHE SPOKE of one of her first experiences in her new post, a strike in the sweet pickle department at the Armour plant in East St. Louis. Mrs. Simmons went in and helped negotiate a settlement whereby the company gave up its



MRS. MARION SIMMONS

effort to eliminate premium pay for the third shift. But that wasn't all.

"After the strike, I tried to talk to the women in the plant dressing room," she recounted, "but there was a wall, a 20-year-old wall separating the Negro women from the white."

Mrs. Simmons told of going back to management and with the support of the Negro and white workers winning another demand. "That wall," she said quietly, "is coming down."

In this far-flung district, with big locals in Wichita, St. Joseph, Topeka, East St. Louis, Kansas City, the new acting district director is faced with many pressing problems—the coming wage negotiations, the Swift & Co. open shop plants which are centered in this district, the working out of merger plans between the UPWA and the AFL Butchers.

A slight woman of 31, Mrs. Simmons takes these knotty matters in her stride. She had "apprenticed" for this job in a tough school.

Four years ago, she was a vet-

Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett

They Go to Prison in Fight For Our Civil Liberties

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AN IMPRESSIVE picture of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as she was known in liberal circles, is drawn in the "Education of an American Liberal" recently published autobiography of Lucille Milner, another woman leader in the area of civil liberties.

Miss Milner, who was for 25 years executive secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, in the course of her life's story devotes a considerable section of the

book to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's role in this organization.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was one of the founders and charter members of the ACLU, and for the 20 years until 1940 was a leading figure in every civil liberties case in which the organization participated.

MISS MILNER gives a vivid picture of her colleague of those days:

"She was a warm, vital person, all Irish, with crystal blue eyes, a clear white skin and shining black hair which she parted in the middle and rolled back softly in a knot at the back. Her spirit and enthusiasms were contagious. . . .

"One thing was certain. Elizabeth Flynn had won the admiration of all who worked with her. In the years that I had been associated with her in the Civil Liberties Union, she had done more than her share of our work. . . . Few on the board could match her record for loyalty to the Civil Liberties Union and the cause we represented."

In 1940, Miss Milner relates, political differences, based on varying attitudes within the organization were aggravated by reactions to the German-Soviet non-aggression pact. Spearheaded by Norman Thomas, and maneuvered through over the objections of the board of the organization, the ACLU adopted a "purge" resolution.

Among the protesting resignations that followed the "purge" resolution, was that of Dr. Harry F. Ward, first chairman of the ACLU.

WITH characteristic candor and militancy, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn rejected a request that she resign from the ACLU Board, and prepared a defense of her position.

Miss Milner's account of the trial, the forces arrayed on each side, the scheming, the tensions, the tied vote—in the board—and how it was broken in favor of expulsion—makes an unforgettable chapter in her book.

The "trial" of Elizabeth Gurley (Continued on Page 14)



Words that will live . . .

Documents from American History

ON JULY 19 and 20, 1848, the first Woman's Rights Convention in the United States was held in Seneca Falls, N. Y. It adopted a Declaration of Sentiments, closely patterned after the Declaration of Independence, setting forth the aims of the woman's right movement. We here reproduce a portion of that document. Some of these aims have been achieved today; others still await achievement.

One criticism can and should be made of the Declaration: It finds in man, rather than in the social system of capitalism and other class societies, the source of the oppression of women. The Declaration was signed by 100 men and women.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one

to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving

her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the eyes of the law, civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and pur-



poses, her master—the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.

He has so framed the laws of divorce, as to what shall be the proper causes, and in case of separation, to whom the guardianship of the children shall be given, as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of women—the law, in all cases, going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands.

He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration. He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not known.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own pow-

ers, to lessen her self-respect and to make her willing to lead a dependent and subject life.

Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people in this country, their social and religious degradation—in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object.

Source: "The History of Woman Suffrage," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joselyn Gage, Vol. 1, pp. 70-72.

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

Music Should Be Seen Too

WHY CAN'T we have more music on TV? I asked this question of a friend of mine, and she replied sharply, "We have too much of it already." But she was referring to something else. She was talking about the sound effects that stalk film scenes without rhyme or reason.

For example, in the Navy film, "Victory at Sea," the music follows a submarine through the wide waters of the Pacific with a grimmer determination than that with which the sub chases Japanese freighters. This music, expertly written as it is by Richard Rogers, is crammed with aimless climaxes that get nowhere.

This is not the sort of thing I mean. What I miss from my TV screen is what we are able to get on radio, from name jazz bands or symphony orchestras. I want more of the kind of music I recently enjoyed in the film that was repeated several times one week on Channel 9—"The Fabulous Dorseys." The story, I admit, was insipid, but I have been trained by the commercials to ignore the interruptions of a tedious plot and enjoy Tommy Dorsey's trumpet and Jimmy Dorsey's saxophone or clarinet. This music was bold and clear, it had a structure, and it had the further merit, which radio couldn't give, that the camera spotlighted each individual player as he came forward to give his contribution.

AND THIS, I think, is the answer to those who say that music, by itself, doesn't belong on TV because its appeal is to the ear. The jam session scene in "The Fabulous Dorseys," with Art Tatum at the piano, would lose half its interest if we didn't see the players, their facial expressions, their rhythmic reactions.

The concerto form, by the way, is admirably suited to television. I have been playing some splendid records, put out by the Vanguard Recording Society, under the auspices of the Bach

Guild, of Bach's six Brandenburg concertos, and as I listened to these marvelous works I thought how much their effect would be enhanced if I saw the same chamber orchestra, of the Vienna State Opera, play it on a television screen.

This recording is remarkable in its use of the same instruments that Bach had in mind when he composed the concertos, such as woodwind recorders, a violino piccolo, a cembalo, etc.

IF Tommy Dorsey's trumpet or Jimmy's saxophone was so effective, how much greater, I thought, would be my pleasure in listening to Helmut Wobisch's trumpet and Hans Reznick's flute



in that moving slow movement of the Second Brandenburg Concerto as conducted on these Vanguard records by Felix Prohaska.

The Chicago symphony's performance some weeks ago of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," is another instance of a production in which the camera helped to guide the hearer through the concerto-like designs.

But classical or jazz, I submit there is too little of real music on TV. There is the Chicago symphony on Wednesday nights, and on Sunday we sometimes get an opera, like the La Tosca production with Leontyne Price's wonderful singing, but I personally would want much more of it on the week nights when I can get to the screen.

Everyone has his own taste, of course. I was bored by "Lady in the Dark" and I was charmed by "Naughty Marietta." But at least let's have more of a chance to pick the music we like.

BOOKS

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH DURING SLAVERY. By Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers, New York, 1955. 20 cents.

Reviewed by

ELIZABETH LAWSON

ONCE MORE, from the prolific pen of Herbert Aptheker, we have a work which strips the evil veil of lies and distortions from the generally accepted history of our country. Like all his writings, the new pamphlet, "The Labor Movement in the South During Slavery," while based on painstaking scholarship, is nevertheless continuously interesting and readable.

One of Aptheker's major contributions to American historiography was his detailed account of the slave insurrections. That work helped smash the fable that the South, before the importation of the "foreign" doctrine of bourgeois democracy and emancipation, was a placid region of generous masters and contented slaves. The purpose of his latest pamphlet is the burial of yet another myth: that the South under slavery was free of industrial strife.

It has too often been assumed that the slave South was barren of industry. True, slavery choked industrial development, held the railroad and shipping system to a minimum, and inhibited the growth of a working class and trade unions. Yet cities and ports, railroads and canals, fac-

ories and mines did exist in the South, manned chiefly by white labor but in part by free Negroes, and even (though rarely) by slaves.

The labor movement before 1865 did not by-pass the South, nor were strikes absent. In the South's rudimentary industrial areas existed trade unions, labor parties, and a labor press. There bourgeois-democratic revolutionaries lived and worked. After 1848—and this is one of the most exciting passages in the pamphlet—Marxist groups functioned in many a Southern city.

Indeed, labor organization and strikes continued throughout the Civil War, and were themselves reflections of the hostility to the Confederacy characteristic of the majority of the Southern white population. Concerning this hostility, the present pamphlet offers abundant evidence.

AS EVERYWHERE, the workers' demands for higher wages and shorter hours were met by repression and violence—although now and again labor won victories. The story of this repression and violence shows the fearful cost to white working people of the special oppression of the Negro; over and over the capitalists broke strikes and efforts to organize, by hiring out the more skilled among their Negro slaves, thus forcing them to act as strikebreakers. Furthermore, one of the most potent weapons of the capitalists, as of the slave-

A Woman's Day Feature

Slaveholders Raged at Sarah and Angelina

(This sketch is part of a booklet by Samuel Sillen on women in the Abolitionist movement, to be published shortly. Dr. Sillen is an editor of *Masses & Mainstream* and author of *Walt Whitman: Poet of American Democracy*).

By SAMUEL SILLEN

THE slaveholders had a special reason for hating Sarah and Angelina Grimke. For these Abolitionist sisters were "renegades" from the very class whose economic system they exposed as "a manufactory of widows and orphans." Their father was a leading jurist of South Carolina, wealthy, conservative, a pillar of Charleston's exclusive society. In their own plantation home they witnessed the horrors of slavery, and when they launched their passionate appeals to white women, North and South, they spoke with unique effectiveness.

The anti-slavery movement was quick to appreciate "Carolina's high-souled daughters," in the words of Whittier's poem, who came North to testify that the enslaved Negro women "are our country-women—they are our sisters, they have a right to look for sympathy with their sorrow, and effort and prayer for their rescue."

Sarah Grimke was born in Charleston in 1792, her sister Angelina in 1805. Even as a youngster, Sarah rebelled against the indecencies of the system on which her family's wealth was based. She recalled taking "an almost malicious satisfaction on teaching my little waiting-maid at night, when she was supposed to be occupied in combing and brushing my long locks. The light was out, the keyhole screened, and flat on our stomachs before the fire, with the spelling-book under our eyes, we defied the law of South Carolina."

Her revolt took solid shape when at the age of 27 she accompanied her father to Philadelphia, where they stayed with Quakers. On returning to Charleston's "butterfly life," she reflected over the slaves' trials "until they became like a canker, incessantly gnawing." She decided to leave her family and live in Philadelphia where she joined the Society of Friends.

ANGELINA too was appalled, and in her youthful diary she poured her anguish as she heard people in her circle argue how good life was for the slave. "Yesterday was a day of suffering," she writes in a typical entry. "My soul was exceedingly sor-

rowful, and out of the depths of it, I cried unto the Lord that He would make a way for me to escape from this land of slavery."

Thus, in addition to the conflict between slaveowners and slaves, and in addition to the struggle between slaveholders and the non-slaveholding white farming population, Southern society was ripped time and again by dissensions between wage workers and capitalists. These struggles form part of the great tradition of American labor, whose task it is to wipe out today's evil heritage from the era of slavery—jimcrow practices throughout the nation, and the still vast differential between North and South in industrial development, in wages, in trade unionism, in democratic rights and civil liberties. Certainly this story of labor organization in the South before 1865 should help inspire a new—and this time successful—Operation Dixie.

rowful, and out of the depths of it, I cried unto the Lord that He would make a way for me to escape from this land of slavery."

The younger sister, more positive and self-reliant than Sarah, now took the more advanced Abolitionist position. When she read about the anti-Garrison riot in Boston in 1835, she sent a letter to Garrison expressing admiration for his decision to stand firm. "The ground upon which you stand is holy ground," she wrote; "never, never, surrender it."

To her surprise this letter appeared in "The Liberator." The Orthodox Quakers of Philadelphia were outraged. They demanded that Angelina repudiate the letter, but she refused. Instead, she published in 1836 her famous "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South."

This 36-page pamphlet was a bombshell. Reminding her readers of her background, she said: "I am going to tell you unwelcome truths, but I mean to speak those truths in love, and remember Solomon says, 'faithful are the wounds of a friend.'"

With learning and logic she demolished the main arguments of the apologists for slavery. Placing heavy emphasis on the harm that the slavery system did to the white women of the South, and accenting the responsibility of these women to act, she showed what they could do to help "overthrow this horrible system of oppression and cruelty, licentiousness and wrong."

ANGELINA ably refuted the slanders against the Abolitionists, and she prophesized that their movement would continue mightily to shake the country "until the polluted temple of slavery shall fall and crumble in ruin." With flaming eloquence she invoked the Old Testament to demand:

"Can you not, my friends, understand the signs of the times; do you not see the sword of retributive justice hanging over the South, or are you still slumbering at you posts?—Are there no Shiphahs, no Puahs among you,

who will dare in Christian firmness and Christian meekness, to refuse to obey the wicked laws which require woman to enslave, to degrade and to brutalize woman? Are there no Miriams, who would rejoice to lead out the captive daughters of the Southern states to liberty and light?"

The slaveholders were wild with rage. Copies of the pamphlet which Angelina mailed to Charleston were publicly burned by the postmaster. The authorities announced that Miss Grimke would be jailed if she dared set foot in her native city. She was forbidden to communicate, by letter or otherwise, with anybody in South Carolina.

Clearly, Angelina's blow had struck home, as did Sarah Grimke's "Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States," also published in 1836. Soon thereafter, the sisters persuaded their mother to apportion the slaves on the family plantation as their share of the estate, and they at once freed this "property."

ANGELINA'S next pamphlet, in 1837, was her "Appeal to the Women of the Nominally Free States" in which she again struck at the degrading effects of slavery on all women. "Slavery cannot survive discussion," she pointed out, explaining that this accounted for the hue and cry against free speech. Believing ardently in such discussion, Angelina now took another revolutionary step. After much hesitation, she and Sarah began to speak against slavery at public meetings attended by both men and women.

In city after city large crowds flocked to hear the courageous sisters in Quaker garb. And now the General Association of the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts, fearing that the pillars of society were being undermined, issued a pastoral letter forbidding churches to allow the Grimke sisters and other "unnatural" women to speak from the pulpit. The pastoral letter proclaimed:

"The power of woman is in her dependence, flowing from the consciousness of that weakness which God has given her

(Continued on Page 10)



"We defied the law of South Carolina. . . ."

Hootenanny for Kids

You Have to Really Mean a Folk Song

By BETTY SANDERS

Co-Chairman of People's Artists

ONE of the best definitions of a folk song came from seven-year-old Joey. "Another song can be about anything, but a folk song, you really have to mean it."

Kenny watched the magician change the water to blue, purple to yellow and back again to clear water. "Aaah" he said "it must be a trick."

Joey and Kenny have been Hootenanny fans ever since People's Artists started its children's series last fall in response to the countless parents who expressed their need for a place to take the youngsters for programs of healthy, human content that was lots of fun.

Hootennannies for youngsters are held every other Saturday afternoon in our light, attractive studio. The quality of all our shows is informality and relaxation and our key note is participation.

Since People's Artists' overall activity deals mainly with folk songs, quite naturally our children's programs reflect this. Here the small fry can begin to get a feeling of American people's music—the idiom that is typically national, and which describes so much of our democratic history. Right along with it, we try to help them learn that



Betty strums, Marx Wartolsky draws, the kids both watch and participate.

songs from other nations also have their special quality, but at the same time tell us that plain people from all over want pretty much the same things.

IN ADDITION to the songs we have had magicians, actors and story tellers, folk and ballet dancers, chalk talk artists and puppeteers. There is usually some new surprise and different medium to make the little ones

want to participate, and they certainly do. "We've had some of this country's finest artists bringing their consistently high level material. Throughout our series Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, Bob DeCormier, Peggy Mair, Fred Hellerman, Jackie Berman, Dave Sear, Marx Wartolsky, Arden East, the Puppeteers, the New Century Dance Group, Irwin Silber, Al Hylton, and many more have appeared and will again along with new artists.

In many respects we believe that these Children's Hootennannies are serving an important function, but we want to grow in many directions. In order to do this we need help and criticism from parents, and we need to expand our audience, both in size and in national composition. We are trying to institute a means whereby children from Negro and Puerto Rican families, and from low-income groups will be able to attend in greater numbers. We are asking parents to get together and take turns, bringing groups from their community, and possibly forming car pools.

For any information write to People's Artists, Studio No. 5, 124 West 21 St., or phone Watkins 9-3907. Better still, attend our next Hootenanny Saturday, March 12, 2:30 p.m. at the same address.



"and turn myself about!"

By JOHN STACHEL

THE world's largest and fastest calculating machine was recently turned over to the United States Navy Department. Called the Naval Ordinance Research Calculator (NORC), it was built for the Navy by the International Business Machine Corporation under the supervision of Dr. John von Neumann, one of the top experts on calculating machines in the world.

It can perform the ordinary arithmetical operations of addition, subtraction, etc., at the rate of 15,000 per second. This speed is so far in advance of previous calculating machines that in a four-hour test run it did more figuring than any other calculator has done since it was built.

The machine opens up the prospect of taking a number of problems which were previously beyond the reach of practical calculation.

Science Notebook

Can Machines Be Built to Think?

Weather analysis, for example, has progressed to the point where mathematical equations describing the way the weather is going to change can be set up, but these equations are so complex that it would take longer to solve them by ordinary means than to wait and see what the weather is.

So up to now we have depended on rough forecasts based on highly simplified versions of the weather equations. Now NORC can make that 24-hour forecast in about five minutes. Forecasts 30 to 60 days in advance now seem possible in the near future. This is only one example of the host of new possibilities being opened up by the new electronic calculators.

HOW do these calculators

work? Are they really "giant brains" as some have called them?

The answer to the second question is easier than that to the first. No calculating machine can do anything more than it was built to do—perform rapidly and efficiently a string of calculations. It must be fed the information necessary to perform the calculations; it must be "programmed" to perform its calculations in the order necessary to turn out the required solution; and the result it gives must be interpreted.

Sooner or later human beings may "program" another, for example, or feed it the needed information, but someone had to set up both machines in the first place.

In other words, the machines

A chat with the reader



This Is About Spring

WE ARE always so impatient for the arrival of spring that we are doubtless guilty of seeing her traces where none yet actually exists. With this confession on the record as a measure of our possible margin of error we are prepared to state that spring came to New York's upper west side on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday. We knew she had arrived when we came downstairs that morning, bound for the office. It had rained during the night and the air was chill, but after the subfreezing temperatures of the preceding week, it seemed balmy by contrast. Sniffing the air was like feeling the pulse of the new season, now feeble, it is true, but with oh such promise for the morrows. Exhilarated, we turned our steps toward the river, following this route to the subway for the first time in months. The sycamores and lindens which line Riverside Drive were innocent of buds, and to the twisted branches of the hawthorn, only clusters of dried red fruit still clung, for their abundance exceeded the appetites of even the English sparrows. Through the bare limbs one could see the fog slowly rising from the bosom of the Hudson, on which there were still traces of ice floes. But the ground was soft underfoot, and when one scraped away the coverlet of dead leaves along the unpaved path, there was good honest mud. Two or three inches below that, one knew that seeds were opening and rootlets unwinding their tiny hairs. For the earth, cold to the touch, was nevertheless warm enough to thaw out the earthworms, and they would reach the surface, we reckoned, just in time for the arrival of the first robins. The only birds in sight, however, were our old friends the pigeons on the rooftops and the sparrows in the hawthorns. But we descended into the subway confident that the redbreast would not be long in coming.

THAT EVENING we reached home before dark and found small children playing on the sidewalks, taking advantage not only of the break in the weather but also of the extra half hour of daylight which had accumulated at the rate of about one minute every 24 hours since Ground Hog Day. During the

week that followed our neighbors were more in evidence than they had been since last autumn. Mrs. Grossman paused at the entry way to chat with us and with Mr. Osterman; and strolling on upper Broadway Saturday we greeted Mrs. Fields pushing Jackie in a stroller. When we last saw the Fields in November just before winter descended, Jackie was a babe in arms. It occurred to us that New York cliff dwellers are not so different from hibernating bears and woodchucks in this respect. Only with the coming of warm weather will they leave the tight, dry air of their apartments, emerge into the streets, resume their chats on the stoops and take up the out-of-doors sociability they left off last fall.

WITH OUR tiny daughter now just 19 months old we are looking forward to this spring with extra excitement, for since she obviously could not have been conscious of the seasons at seven months, this will be her first spring. We have found nothing in the learned volumes of Dr. Spock or Dr. Gesell or even Makarenko of the impact of the miraculous season upon a very small child. But 19 months is a sensitive, perceptive age, a period of curious explorations among the substances and things and relationships of this great, new world. How she will enjoy to shuffle off these heavy winter garments and out under a blue sky ply her arms and legs freely without their impediment! What glory to run for the first time fully aware with bare feet on a carpet of fresh green, to tumble rolling on the ground and smell delicious scents of earth and grass—scents too delicate for our old and tired and tobacco-numbed senses. What joy to hear one's first mocking bird, to see, really see, a great leafy tree for the first time. What ecstasy there must be in this first discovery of a wholly amiable and hospitable natural world which at least for these brief spring weeks desires only to nurture and caress a laughing blue-eyed little girl.

P. S. PLEASE disregard the above column. The weather man says a blizzard with sub-zero temperatures is heading this way.—R.F.H.

man has actually outlined the structure of the calculator. It consists basically of four parts.

First, a device for translating the data needed for the problem from human into machine terms. This may mean into holes punched into paper tape, electric currents, magnetized wire (like that in a tape recorder) etc., depending on the calculator.

Second, some system must be used to map out or "program" the problem for the machine. This may mean adjusting wiring, using more punched paper tape, etc.

Third, there is the actual heart of the machine, the calculating elements themselves. These can be further divided according to their function.

Certain elements perform the actual additions, multiplications, etc. in the correct sequence. Others store information needed by the machine at some stage of the problem until it is needed. They form the "memory" of the

(Continued on Page 10)

OUR discussion of the interrelation between machine and

Do These Machines Think?

(Continued from Page 9)

machine.

Finally, the answers ground out by the machine in the form of electrical or magnetic pulses, etc., must be translated back into terms understandable to man by some such device as an electric printing machine (similar to a teletype).

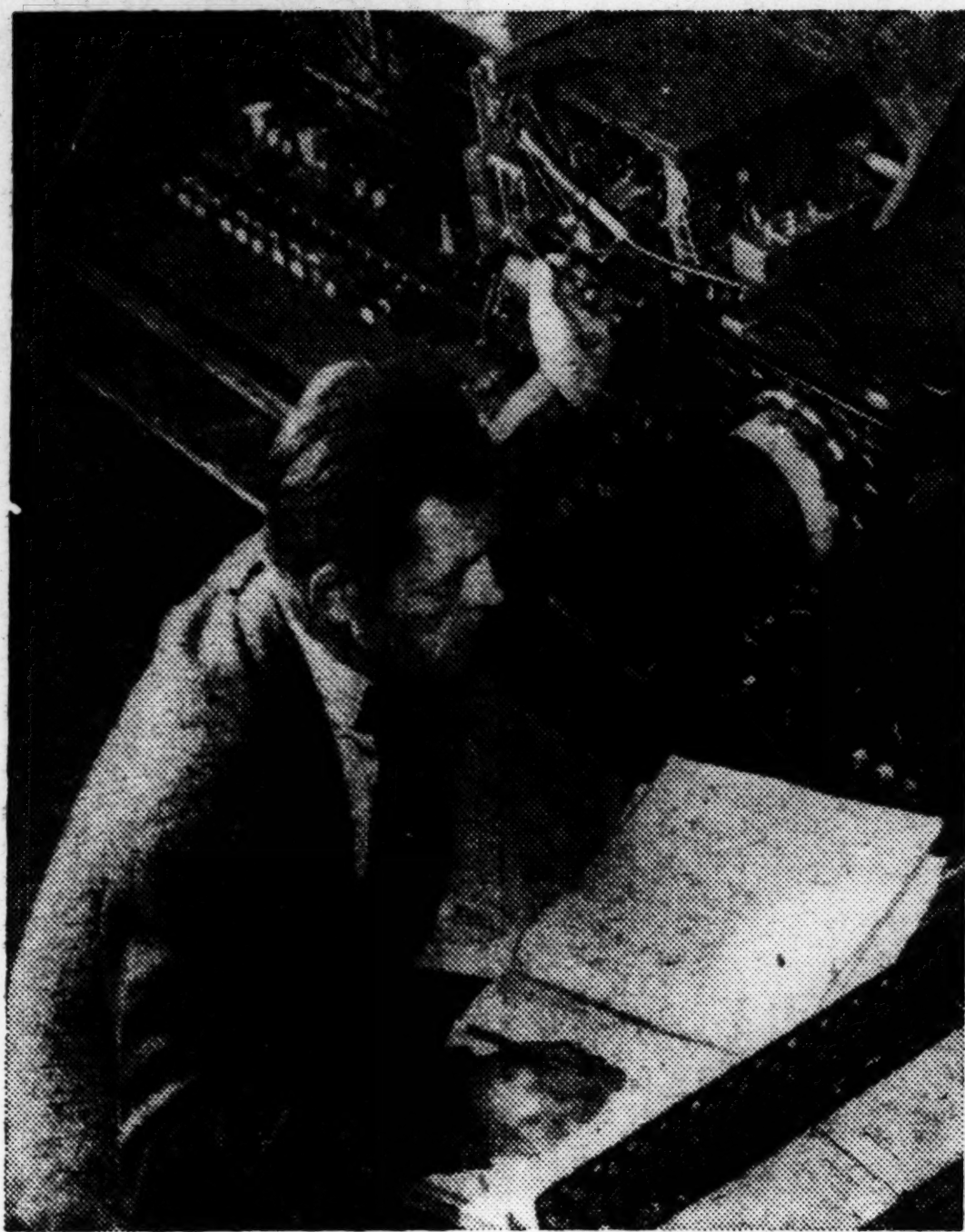
The data-inserting, programming, and answer-recording mechanisms can be regarded as information-translating devices needed because the calculator proper can only perform in its own "language." The big problem at first was that the calculator moved so fast that the translating devices couldn't keep up with it, but today this problem is pretty well solved.

THE calculator proper today, if the machine is designed for speed, is built of radio tubes in complex circuits. By putting them in certain combinations they can perform electrical equivalents of all the simple logical operations basic to arithmetic on pulses of electric current flowing through them which symbolize the numbers.

Storage of information ("memory") is accomplished in the recent machines by side-tracking the electric current representing the numbers to be stored into a loop where they circulate round and round until they are needed. It is interesting to speculate if human memory may not involve some such circulating process in the brain.

It should be emphasized that it has been proved that the logical processes which machines can duplicate do not exhaust all of the truth, so that there is no possibility of a machine being built that can know everything, even potentially.

WHAT are these machines going to do for us in the future?



Part of the control panel of an earlier electronic computer.

In the first place, they are going to help revolutionize industrial technology. They are a major part of the process of automation, which will eliminate countless jobs of drudgery both in office and factory work—and also throw millions out of work unless the labor movement develops a program for dealing with the problem.

They are going to open up a host of new and old problems to solution that were impossible in the past. The weather is only

one example. Many new theories in physics, such as Einstein's recent unified field theory cannot be tested without vast calculations that would be impossible without such machines. They are going to make planning a lot easier in the future. They can handle the huge masses of data which make accurate large-scale planning very tough work today. They may not be brains, but will make life easier, richer and more smooth running in a socialist America.

as he does. But when he says, "... no person do I admire enough to tolerate his (R.F.H.)'s desecrating the Worker," then he reveals an intolerance and self-righteousness worthy of a zealot, not of a Worker reader.

Far from desecrating the paper, Rob Hall is making it more readable; and if ever I succeed in winning a co-worker over to our paper, it will be only because of certain of Rob Hall's columns. I might add, in passing, that the column on horses inspired Art Shields to write a fine letter—or is he, too, "desecrating" our paper?

Most of Hall's columns have dealt with people: his Puerto Rican neighbors; the Jewish storekeeper; Mr. Florio. Has "A Reader" so soon forgotten the moving story of the Puerto Rican child run over because of lack of a playground, and the anguish of the parents and grandmother, until they were assured of the boy's recovery. The column on the teenagers with their rival "gangs," and the contest fight between the white boy and the Negro lad was a rare bit of writing, sensitive, uncontrived and true. What about his piece on the death of his philosophy teacher, Irwin Edman, "who made us acquainted with so much that was good and beautiful and wise in the stored-up culture of our civilization." And many many others.

BERNICE M.

Men at Work, But for How Long?

New York

Brother:

The old saying goes: "Figures don't lie but liars figure."

Whoever thought it up must have had in mind the employment and unemployment figures of the masterminds in Washington.

Sixty million people are work-

Slaveholders Raged Against Sarah and Angelina Grimke

(Continued from Page 8)

for her protection. . . . If the vine, whose strength and beauty is to lean upon the trellis-work and half conceal its clusters, thinks to assume the independence and overshadowing nature of the elm, it will not only cease to bear fruit, but will fall in shame and dishonor in the dust. We cannot, therefore, but regret the mistaken conduct of those who encourage females to bear an obtrusive and ostentatious part in the measures of reform, and countenance any of that sex who so far forgot themselves as to itinerate in the character of public lecturers and teachers. . . .

TO THIS DOCTRINE Sarah Grimke responded with a new pamphlet vigorously indicting male domination, "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women," in 1838. On the same occasion Whittier wrote his blistering poem "The Pastoral Letter," while Maria Weston Chapman sarcastically commented in a poem called "The Times That Try Men's Souls":

"Confusion has seized us, and all things go wrong,
The women have leaped from 'their spheres,'

And, instead of fixed stars, shoot as comets along,

And are setting the world by the ears!"

In a letter to her Negro friend, Sarah Douglas of Philadelphia, with whom the Grimke sisters maintained a 30-year correspondence, Sarah Grimke suggests the terror of the times: "It is so much the fashion to publish anti-slavery movements that I will just mention that our friends in New York think the less said at present about what we are doing the better. Let us move quietly on for a while and the two 'fanatical women,' as the Richmond papers call us, may thro' divine help do a little good."

In a separate letter Angelina describes a man in the audience who was taking notes: "I think he was a Southern spy and shall not be at all surprised if he publishes us in some Southern paper."

IN 1838 Angelina married the

ing," they boast, "and 3,500,000 are unemployed."

The harsh fact of the matter, however, . . . as George Morris points out, is that we are unable to tell, from these figures, how long anybody is gainfully employed in a given year.

There is not an organized industry in the New York area which does not have a fairly large percentage of part-time workers in the economic doldrums. And it is quite safe to assume, from reports coming in, that this grim local situation is applicable to the country at large.

Furthermore, although the vast number of part-time workers are included among the 60,000,000 working more often than not they are unable to qualify for unemployment insurance . . . especially in New York State under the Dewey inspired twenty-week requirement.

PART-TIMER.

Makarenko Books Found Helpful

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

Since I haven't noticed any discussion in the Worker on the works of Soviet Educator A. S. Makarenko, I decided to bring to your attention the popularity enjoyed by his books on applied child psychology and family relationships. Anyone who owns a copy of "Road to Life," "A Book for Parents," or "Learning to Live" has become the neighborhood lending library. A hunger that hints of starvation exists in this country for a realistic working class approach to

prominent Abolitionist leader Theodore Weld, whom she had met at an anti-slavery convention in New York, describing him as "this lion of the tribe of abolition."

That year of her marriage Angelina addressed the Massachusetts legislature on the slavery question. This unprecedented event was a spectacle "of the greatest moral sublimity I ever witnessed," wrote Lydia Maria Child.

"The house was full to overflowing. For a moment a sense of the immense responsibility resting on her seemed almost to overwhelm her. She trembled and grew pale. But this passed quickly, and she went on to speak gloriously."

So gloriously, in fact, that some members of the legislature tried to stop her from having a hearing on the next day. They claimed that such a big crowd would be attracted that the galleries were in danger of being broken down. Upon which a Salem member of the legislature sarcastically proposed that a "committee be appointed to examine the foundations of the State House of Massachusetts, to see whether it will bear another lecture from Miss Grimke."

Angelina's detractors called her Devilina, but that only proved her effectiveness. Ill-health, however, cut short her activities as an Abolitionist speaker, though this did not keep her from helping Theodore Weld write one of the great anti-slavery pamphlets, "American Slavery As It Is," which in 224 pages assembled the revealing testimony of Southern newspapers as well as fugitive slaves.

In the years before the Civil War, Angelina and Sarah spent much of their time conducting, with Weld, a co-educational school for Negro and white students in New Jersey. At a woman's conference during the war, Angelina Grimke Weld again appeared in public to declare: "I want to be identified with the Negro; until he gets his rights, we shall never have ours." This understanding gave enduring force to the contribution of the sisters Grimke from Charleston, S. C.

family life, in general, and to raising our children in particular.

In his book Makarenko discusses, and illustrates with delightful stories from his own experience, the functions of Work, play, discipline and authority, morality and sex education, family economics (the children's allowance too), and culture in the family. His are not pedantic works, meant to be read only by scholars. They are essentially the life's experience of a Soviet Educator who cut his wisdom teeth on the problems of changing Russian educational theories and techniques from a bourgeois to a proletarian approach.

Of course, Makarenko has an advantage in that his work has been done in a socialist state where the main emphasis is upon raising the happy, dignified, man and woman who can develop his maximum potential and contribute his utmost to society. Therefore, some of his ideas are not applicable for us. For example, in "A Book for Parents" he takes a stand against alimony for the deserted wife and children of a man who ran off with another woman, as a blow at the dignity of his original family. That is understandable, perhaps, in a society where the mother and children are helped financially by the state, even though I don't agree that the man involved should get away without any responsibility. However, in our country alimony is the only means a woman may have to provide for her children in case her husband deserts her; no matter how dirty the money may seem, coming from such a miserable bit of man. C.K.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Prescription for Avoiding Ulcers

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

In reference to the criticism of the Chat with the Reader in the letter column of Feb. 20, signed by "A Reader." Fact is that Rob Hall, along with Joe North, Alan Max and several others are obviously treading unpaved territory—what you might call social aspects of our struggle for peace, jobs and democracy. It seems to me they're doing a great job, and because it is pioneering work, they are bound to make some mistakes.

Therefore, when I read this letter which implied that the "Chats" were "garbage," I felt that the writer was a little off the beam. He says that rivers, and birds, and horses are all very well—but that they're somewhat beside the point (and, I suppose, now that the Feb. 20 "WORKER" is out, he will add "small children" to his list). In contrast to this, he says, he is "much stronger on people." In other words he suggests our paper should eliminate all this garbage on rivers, and horses, and birds (and small children?), and concentrate exclusively on "people."

Now this is very strange. The more I concentrate on "people," the more I am convinced that they themselves are interested in things like "rivers, horses, and birds," and a fairly large number appear to be interested in "small children." It may be unfortunate, but it seems to be true. As a naive member of the "people" I too had a more than passing interest in these and other aspects of nature and society. With this excellent head

start, as I became politically conscious and discovered that it is much more fruitful to work with people on the basis of what they are interested in, rather than on what I think they should be interested in, my naive delight (or anger) in the natural and social things about me became reinforced by political motivations.

And so I find great pleasure and usefulness in reading about these matters which "A Reader" compares to garbage.

Incidentally, I am sorry to note by his letter, that "A Reader" has an ulcer. However, I have a deep suspicion that there is a definite place in the struggle for peace, jobs, and democracy for those who, being also interested in such relatively non-electrifying topics as rivers, birds, and horses, are not afflicted with ulcers.

Machinist.

This Reader Likes The Weekly Chat

To the Editor,

To a city dweller like me, I find it very refreshing to read Rob Hall's columns on the Hudson, on pigeons, on horses and deer, and on blazing autumns in the country. I hope he continues, despite his friend's "Why don't you stop communing with nature," which sounded a little on the patronizing side. Yet so rarely does he write on topics other than human, that I was amazed at the nasty tone of the letter from "A Reader" in last Sunday's Worker.

When this Reader writes "I'm much stronger on people"—as against birds or horses his equating the two is a fallacy to begin with. Still, he has a right to feel

CHICAGO'S TEAMS—Up or Down in '55?

By LESTER RODNEY

CHICAGO—Chicago—that wonderful town, that wonderful town, tra la la la la. Chicken in the car the car can't go, that's the way to spell Chicago. . . .

What has the 1955 season in store for the country's second largest city, the only one left after New York with more than one big league ball club? Fans in the Windy City have something coming their way. The American League entry, the White Sox, haven't hoisted a pennant over the South Side's Comiskey Park since 1919, longest drought going in the majors. There was a sudden upturn from second division mediocrity in 1951 when the club finished fourth sparked by the rookie and first Negro player Orestes (Minnie) Minoso, and for the last three years the Sox have finished third, with fine pitching, smart defense, great defense, lots of go, but lacking that extra wallop.

The feeling around is that they've gone as far as they could, and that Paul Richards switched because he knew there wasn't a pennant in them. But—let's see.

The North Side entry, the fabled and traditioned Cubs, still refusing to put night baseball in at Wrigley Field and still pulling fans nonetheless, finished a disappointing seventh last year and have been in second division for eight straight years. But there is reason to suspect a surprise party brewing here. . . . One at a time now as we look the two over. First. . . .

SOX LOOK TO MARSHALL, 'NEW KELL,' FOR THAT FLAG PUNCH

NEW MANAGER Marty Marion says the club can win the pennant. He is not exactly an objective observer, true. The Sox would have to be dramatically improved from last year to zoom past the Indians and Yanks. What are the chief changes and additions to lend support to Marty's dream?

MORE PUNCH — Catcher Clint Courtney, lifted from Baltimore in the mid-winter excitement, will bring more punch into the lineup for sure, toting a batting average 26 points higher than that of Sherm Lollar, who will be doubly dangerous against only left-handed hitting.

Not for sure, but just hoping, is more punch at first base from big Walt Dropo, who is an inconsistent though long belter. Another "if" is a comeback by George Kell at 3rd. The former batting champ is still just 32, and reports an ailing back well on the mend. If true, he could make a BIG difference at the hot corner.

But the big hope for the addition of that long blasting is in a 29-year-old rookie, Rufe James Marshall, bought from Oakland where he apparently came into his own with 31 homers and 123 runs batted in (on a .285 average) both tops for the Pacific Coast League. Charley

Dreser, who managed there, thinks he can make it.

The club tentatively shapes up with Dropo on first, Nellie Fox and Al Carresquel flashing around the keystone, Kell on third, and Jim Rivera, Johnny Groth and Minoso in the outfield? Where's Marshall? He's a first baseman who could play the outfield to get that long ball in there, but if you put him down to platoon with Dropo at first you might come closer to it. Unless big Walt really starts banging the ball early and often.

COURTNEY and Lollar will divide the catching, with a possible push from a 20-year-old named Earl Battey, Jr. This young Negro receiver from Los Angeles was at the spring training camp last year and looked like a real comer. Fanned to Waterloo, he hit .292 in 129 games, with 11 homers and 25 doubles.

The pitching will center around the strong core of Billy Pierce, Virgil Trucks, Bo Keegan, Sandy Consuegra and the fast coming Jack Harshman, who could be all kinds of a surprise ace. Returning from Toronto is Connie Johnson, who may have gotten the experience he lacked in his earlier trial, with a 17-8 season. Harry Dorish and Morrie Martin will be around for relief chores, and hope is held out for Dick Donovan, a

strong armed 27-year-old who didn't make it before with the Braves but blossomed as an 18-8 winner at Atlanta.

Also on the promising rookie side is infielder Joe Kirrene, who walloped .343 at Colorado Springs where he was Western League champ and came on to hit .304 in nine games with the Sox last fall. Infielder Stan Jok, .306 with 17 home runs at Memphis, and outfielder John Golish, .294 with St. Paul, will also get a look.

IF Marshall comes through with the big bat, and IF Kell really bounces back—well, the pitching is there, the great Minoso is at the peak of his career, there is speed and spirit and the big play in Rivera, Carresquel

SEE CUBS ON UPBEAT WITH SIGNIFICANT MOUND AID

I'VE ALREADY SEEN a couple of polls in which the Cubs were put 7th again, or 8th, with the Pittsburgh Pirates figured moving out of the cellar. I don't believe

it. Maybe I'm way out of line but I see this as an up and coming club, with some of the qualities of the Braves who jumped from 7th to 2nd in one year. Some—I said. There is no Ed Mathews in sight.

There were elements in last year's team looking to the future. Obscured by the lack of pitching and outfield defense — obscured from many fans that is, not baseball people — was the emergence of a crackling new keystone combination in Ernie Banks and Gene Baker, a pair which ended a long fielding weakness and contributed speed and hitting. Young Banks, who made the big jump right from a Negro team, and walloped 19 homers and a .275 average, looks to many like the coming shortstop of the league.

Also generally unnoticed in the lack of attention to the Little Bears was the injury which hampered Ransom Jackson, a strong hitting 3rd sacker whose return to 1953 form can make a big difference. The outfield, trying the impossible feat of fielding Ralph Kiner and Hank Sauer at once, was all wrong, and with Ralph gone, and Hank back in his accustomed left field spot, has to improve and help the pitchers.

THE BIG THING that made

daughter Michele. Gates and Eugene Dennis, the general secretary of the Communist Party are to fly up from Atlanta.

Idlewild is a port for airplanes; you stand there watching them come down and go up on hair-trigger schedule. The Atlanta plane has been delayed two hours by fog. Many faces are here, expectant faces, exultant: here is Mrs. Peggy Dennis and her son, young Gene, a tall, broadshouldered thirteen, many friends, like gallant, undefeated Marion Bachrach, many others.

The plane circles the field and glides down: there is a rush of the TV men. The first passengers out, portly gentlemen, cringe at the battery of cameras and shout, "Not us, not us, they're back there." Everyone in the airport seems to know who is coming in.

A shout goes up as you see them: Dennis is startlingly thin, a tall, broadshouldered man with a leonine head whose shock of iron grey hair that you remember is now pure white. Johnny Gates, deep furrows in his cheeks, is thinner even than when I first saw him in the uniform of a lieutenant colonel on the Aragon battlefields some seventeen years ago.

The crowd surrounds them, eager to touch them, take their hand in welcome. The photographers close in, grinding away. It is a poignant moment when a young Gene embraces his father, striving to hold back his tears.

It's No News to Readers of 'Worker'

"Campanella's Hand OK, Hits With Old Power . . ." These were the headlines from Vero Beach as the Brooklyn Dodgers opened Spring training this week.

Lou knew about it first if you read The Worker's exclusive interview with Campy on the state of his hand three weeks ago.

and Fox, the league's top key-stone pair, no small item . . . and that burning urge, both psychological and financial, to finally break through to the top.

Let's say you can't rule this club out.

unusual prospects it is hard to see them all failing.

There is Bob Thorpe, who turned in a fantastic 28-4 season at Stockton finishing 32 of his 33 starts and is called ready for the big jump by some and at most a year away from real stardom. There is Hy Cohen, a 6-3 youngster who turned in the minors' best earned run percentage, a dazzling 1.88 at Des Moines of the Western while winning 16 and losing 6. There is John Andre, a highly rated hurler who hung up 21-9 for Shreveport and was named the Texas League's Most Valuable pitcher. And others, including Al Lary, who had been highly regarded before going into the Army and came out last fall to impress in his only start against the Reds.

The problem looks like the outfield. Sauer, though getting along, had his best year at bat and is good for the long wallop. But then it is a lot of "ifs." Relieved of the job of trying to cover the yawning centerfield, vet Frank Baumholz could make a part time go of rightfield and hit smartly enough. Center is up for grabs, with nobody proven. Gail Wade, a speedster from the Cleveland farm system, Jim Bolger, who rapped .311 at Tulsa, Jim King, a 127 rbi man at Homaha and flying young Solly Drake from Des Moines, whom some fancy as another Bill Bruton, are all due for a good look to replace the weak hitting Talbot. Behind Baumholz, or maybe in front of him, is lanky Ted Tappe, who looks and stands like Ted Williams (came from the Cincinnati chain for pitcher Klippstein) and had 27 homers and 87 rbi's for Tulsa in 111 games.

If the outfield can be solved, the rest of the essentials are there for a real surprise party. As it is, I would pick this team for 4th without any question if it were to play in the American League, but the National is much stronger with teams like the Phils, Reds and Cards to vault to get into the first division.

Just the same, watch this club. It might not make the BIG jump this year, but it is finally pointed upward.

MATUSOW

(Continued from Page 6)

he had discussed a campaign trip through the west to attack Democratic candidates, replied:

"The discussions as to whether I would out into that campaign were held right in this building

His father has been in prison twice in his young life; a year for contempt of Congress because he opposed the racism of John Rankin of Mississippi, three years and eight months on the Smith Act charge.

But the men of peace are out again as they knew they would be; and their confidence in our people is undiminished for while they were behind bars they saw the war in Korea begin, and they saw our folk force its close. They saw our people rear up against the senator from Wisconsin, an augury of the day when all that goes by his name will be defeated.

It is a bright night of stars over the airplanes that zoom down and you think of Emerson again. If the old sage of Concord were here today he would see the protagonists of the America he preached: here are the men, "the radicals," the democrats the superstitious rich fear, the men of wealth whose faith is not in men but in "steam engines." Emerson would understand this curiously American scene this year of 1955, this time of prison, of privation—and of invincible heroism.

(Senate Office Building)."

THE LYING material was furnished him by Sen. McCarthy's office and McCarthy's staff members, it was brought out. But it was not that material that was issued to the press; they issued a report of Matusow's when he was an FBI informer. Nor is there any indication that any of the persons who furnished Matusow with lying and slanderous material to use in speeches and testimony will be called. Instead, the committee is still using testimony and reports of Matusow, which he has repudiated, as the basis of its work.

The main point to be kept in mind regarding the Matusow testimony here is that his assertions are documented now, as opposed to the unfounded statements he made when he was a paid witness. There is a solid basis for the committee to check the accuracy of the witness' testimony. If it is so checked and acted upon, it can cripple the entire dirty and unconstitutional informer industry and restore the Constitution to its rightful place in the nation's system of justice.

So far the senators have closed their eyes and ears. A few blocks down the street, the U.S. Supreme Court did not hear his testimony, and presumably did not read it, for they denied the 13 Communists' appeal for a review of their cases. But will the people believe when the witness says: "I serve my country much better by exposing the informer racket?"

Will they make the distinguished senators act with a similar spirit?

3 Years, 8 Months and a Day

(Continued from Page 1)

el and Mrs. Williamson. THE COURT attendant orders the spectators to rise, the proceedings begin as the judge flicks his robes back and sits down. Then, for the first time Stachel and Williamson are seen, up from the basement cell, their hands unshackled by now. Their strong faces are controlled, impassive, as they stand before the judge who sets their bail at \$5,000 each. They are now the official victims of the new kind of justice that is based upon double jeopardy, a sort of legalistic treadmill that keeps you coming back to the same place you were.

Double jeopardy is not penalty enough for men who crusade against the hell bomb; they must be shipped into exile too. Deportation charges have been filed against them and it is now a question of whether they are to go up to Columbus Avenue to the Immigration Department and go through another treadmill.

It is a long day and Stachel is not a man in health; his heart has been ailing for years, all through his prison sentence. A chair is brought him and he rests a moment in the corridor. His lawyer is desperately trying to get the immigration authorities to postpone the hearing for a day so that the two men can go to their home this

first day of their freedom. The lawyer finally succeeds and runs jubilantly down the courtyard to tell the men they can go home that night.

As they walk out into the gauntlet of reporters, TV men, newsreel grinders, I keep thinking how, forty-four months ago I stood in the courtyard here and waved good-bye to the men as they entered the black prison van that took them to the penitentiaries. And now they are out, but not free, not entirely, as John Gates, our editor, said in Atlanta this same morning when reporters asked him how it felt to be free. "Only half free," he said, reminding the reporters of the additional charge under the Smith Act.

I think how they prophesied that day fortyfour months ago, as they stood before the judge, that many other Americans would suffer the penalties they suffer, many who are not Communists; that their imprisonment would inaugurate a time when the stool-pigeon's finger would point to thousands, and that Labor was their persecutors' real target.

THE DAY is only half over; Carl Winter, our city desk tells us, is out of Leavenworth, is in Kansas City, and will soon be in Detroit, to his ailing wife, Helen, a Smith Act victim, too, and his

Women Who Made America

Ella Bloor, Communist Leader

With this edition of *The Worker* begins a series of brief biographies of outstanding American women, of the present and the recent past, who have made such tremendous contributions to the progressive movements of our country. We invite our readers to participate by sending us the names of women leaders they feel should be honored in this space, or better still, short accounts (not more than 500 words) of the lives of such women leaders.—THE EDITORS.

By CLARA BODIAN

DURING her 89-year span which began before the end of the Civil War, Ella Reeve Bloor, Communist leader, achieved national prominence in many fields—woman's suffrage, the fight to develop strong trade unions, the Socialist Party, the battle for Negro rights, the organization of family-sized farmers, and the movement for peace and democracy. From 1895 when she began reading Marx, her life was dedicated to the achievement of socialism.

Ella Reeve was born in Staten Island, N. Y., July 8, 1862. Her father, Charles Reeve was a tailor who made his own uniform before he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment to fight in the Civil War. Her mother, Harriet Amanda Disbrow was a descendant of Revolutionary stock. Ella's great grandmother was a cousin of Thaddeus Stevens and other members of her family aided the anti-slavery underground



ELLA REEVE BLOOR

railroad. As a child, Ella was a favorite of Walt Whitman.

AT 19 Ella married Lucien Ware, and from this union seven children were born.

It was as a housewife and mother that Ella became interested in social movements. In 1890 she was a leading figure in supporting the Philadelphia street car strikers. And during the next 10 years she was active in the fight for women's right to vote.

Returning to school in 1900,

she received her degree, at the age of 38, from the University of Pennsylvania. She maintained herself and her four children by writing children's books, including "Three Little Lovers of Nature," a classic of its time.

Shortly before the turn of the century she threw herself into the socialist cause, writing for socialist papers, speaking on street corners, and leading strikes notably in anthracite and textile.

IN 1919 she helped found the Communist Party of the United States and served on the national committee until the time of her death in 1951. She was active in the battle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro Nine. In 1932 she helped organize the Farmers Holiday movement and was sent to jail for 60 days in Loup City, Neb., for activity in a strike which grew out of the farmers' movement.

An eloquent writer as well as speaker, she authored many pamphlets and collaborated with Upton Sinclair on his novel of the Chicago stockyards, "The Jungle." Her most recent work was "We Are Many," published by International Publishers in 1940.

When she died Aug. 10, 1951, at Quakerstown, Pa., conservative newspapers as well as liberal and progressive paid her tribute in this country, and around the world her name was honored.

tions of long-acting penicillin about one a month, or by taking pills daily. But to be effective, prevention must be continued winter and summer, throughout life.

ALL OF WHICH brings us to what is probably the biggest hitch in this program. There can be no doubt that the job of preventing rheumatic fever is an important one—one which can save the health and the lives of thousands of our youngsters. However, it is likely to prove an expensive business for parents.

In the case of prevention of initial attacks, the Heart Association recommends that "dosages of penicillin and other antibiotics be adequate to assure effective action against the streptococci for ten days even when the infection is apparently 'cured' in a day or two." In other words, there is a real need for several expensive doctor's visits and shots, where parents have been getting by with one such visit in the past.

The heavy expense that would be incurred by parents of rheumatic children in following the recommended course for preventing repeat attacks obviously would be much greater.

Here is a perfect example of the importance for the American people of winning health insurance, long advocated by all of labor and long opposed by the big businessmen in white of the American Medical Association. Under a health insurance plan, parents could give their children the protection they need against rheumatic fever.

Marion Simmons

(Continued from Page 7)

UPWA took up, under the direction of Mrs. Simmons.

As of last week, the union had succeeded in calling a meeting of the leading merchants, but only three showed up. "We're going to try next for a meeting with the chamber of commerce," she said, "and if that doesn't work, we're going to really put on the pressure."

IT WAS an automobile accident last month that sent UPWA district director Fry to the hos-



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

Reducing Helps

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

ABOUT this time of year many adults and children, too, are showing the results of heavier winter eating and a less active life, in adding pounds. Most of us want to continue wearing the same sizes in clothing, for reasons of economy as well as appearance and nowadays we are warned of the health hazards of continued overweight.

If you are on a reducing diet prescribed by a doctor, or just watching calories generally, you have already noticed that one of the biggest problems is cutting out desserts, especially if the rest of the family indulges in them. Retraining your taste for sweets is necessary. By the time you have lost the first five pounds, you may be able to splurge with an occasional tempting dessert but it may taste oversweet to you, which is a good sign.

In the meantime, you need not cut out desserts entirely. Plain gelatin desserts, simple custards and lightly sweetened fruits are permissible in most diets. Some of the sugar substitutes on the market can be used quite successfully in many desserts and beverages. They are not, however, recommended in baking, as sugar is necessary for texture as well as flavor in cakes, cookies and similar foods.

Here is a simple dessert, low in calories and easy to make.

GRAPE SPONGE

2 tbs. water
1 1/8 cups grape juice
1-8 tsp. salt
1 tbs. lemon juice
1-3 cup nonfat dry milk
1 envelope plain gelatin
noncalorie sweetener equal to
1-3 cup sugar
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
1-3 cup water

Dissolve gelatin in water. Combine grape juice, sweetener

pital with a broken back and internal injuries from which he is not expected to recover for many months. The international executive board appointed Mrs. Simmons to act in his place.

It was a case of the district organization needing a leader, a UPWA spokesman told us, and of the most qualified person being chosen. Too often, however, qualified and talented and skilled and gifted Negroes have been denied such an opportunity. And it was Mrs. Marion Simmons who expressed that thought most dramatically at the UPWA convention a year ago.

"I shudder to think that there may be another Marie Bazin lost somewhere in the South," she said, "and maybe as a sharecropper, another Franklin D. Roosevelt. There may be a child of some of you who is another Madame Curie; and perhaps in a Mississippi swamp, another Charles Drew, who discovered blood plasma. I shudder to think that somewhere they may have lynched a Negro who might have solved the problem of cancer."

The necessity for full rights and opportunity and equality burns deeply in Mrs. Simmons. It is this principle, she says, which guides her in serving the needs of the Negro and white packinghouse workers of this district.

8092
11-20

TOPS IN DATE WEAR

(Federated Press Pattern)

Just the frock to have ready for important spring dates—a youthful charmer that goes together easily and quickly. For Pattern 8092, which comes in sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 20, send 30 cents in coin, your name address, size and pattern number to Federated Press, 1150 Ave. of Americas, New York 35, N.Y. The latest issue of our pattern magazine contains dozens more smart, easy to sew styles for all ages. Send 25 cents for your copy of the spring and summer '55 issue.

Your Health

Rheumatic Fever, Killer of Children

By Federated Press

DOCTORS may be on the verge of conquering two of the worst killers and crippers of children—rheumatic fever and polio. Most readers have probably seen newspaper reports about the new Salk vaccine, which looks very much like a long-sought answer to every parent's prayer—something which can prevent polio just as surely as smallpox vaccine now prevents smallpox.

But there is another medical development that in its own way may be even more important in saving the lives and health of our young people: the news that doctor now have the weapons to make rheumatic fever a rare disease.

The American Heart Association, which has just launched a nationwide Stop Rheumatic Fever campaign, tells us that rheumatic fever is anything but a rare disease today. In fact, it takes more youngsters' lives than any other malady except cancer. In terms of long-time crippling illness, rheumatic fever heads the list of enemies of our kids. In both departments—killing and crippling—rheumatic fever is far more dangerous than polio.

Rheumatic fever attacks the heart, and in all too many cases leads to often-fatal rheumatic heart disease. And rheumatic fever can hit the same youngster time after time, with each new attack greatly increasing the danger of heart damage.

Doctors have discovered that rheumatic fever is always preceded by a streptococcal infection. These "strep" illnesses are so common that some authorities figure everyone has at least one a year, and most often it's strep sore throat. The physicians have also noted that when strep infections are promptly and properly treated, the danger of rheumatic fever—at least of first attacks—is eliminated.

The key then to rheumatic fever prevention is obtaining early and adequate medical

treatment for strep—treatment which doctors can provide with penicillin and other modern drugs.

TO HELP parents know when to seek medical treatment, the Heart Association has prepared the following checklist of strep sore throat symptoms to guide parents "when to call your doctor and what to tell him about your child's sore throat":

1.—Did the sore throat come on suddenly? 2.—Does your youngster complain that his throat hurts most when he swallows? 3.—Does it hurt below the angle of the jaw when you press there gently with your fingers? Are the glands swollen there? 4.—Does he have a fever? How much? (Usually a strep infection brings a fever of 101 to 104 degrees). 5.—Does your child complain of headache? 6.—Is he nauseated? Has he vomited? 7.—Has he been in contact with anyone who has had scarlet fever (also a strep infection) or a sore throat?

In cases where children have already had rheumatic fever, the problem changes. Instead of just treating strep infections, doctors have to aim at preventing them altogether in order to bar the way to dangerous repeat attacks of the disease. To do this, a recent study completed under the auspices of the Heart Association urges that all persons who have ever had rheumatic fever be given regular preventive doses of penicillin or sulfa drugs. This can be done either with injec-



ONE STEP TOWARD FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

been convicted "for exercising my inalienable right of free speech and assembly, for the advocacy of my workingclass beliefs. I was convicted for opposing Wall Street's bi-partisan conspiracy to subvert the Bill of Rights and drag the nation into an atomic war."

"While I have been incarcerated, the people, as a consequence, have had their constitutional liberties drastically curtailed and abridged, for under such fascist-like legislation as the Smith Act, the McCarran registration act, and the Humphrey - Butler thought-control act, the Communists are the first but not the only victims of reaction."

"In fact, we are not its chief targets. The labor movement, the Negro people, the Bill of Rights and the national security of the country itself are the main targets."

GATES, asked if he had followed the new testimony of Harvey Matusow, declared, "we were convicted on the basis of the same lying testimony that Matusow now admits he has given. History shows that all political trials of the type of ours are always based upon tes-

timony of paid liars and informers."

Asked how it felt to be free, Gates corrected the reporter and pointed out, "We are only half free"—because of the second indictment and the conditions of parole on the original sentence.

Asked whether he would resume his duties as editor of the Daily Worker, Gates said he would be proud to do so if circumstances permit.

THE RELEASE of Jack Stachel and Johnny Williamson was described by Joseph North in a story in Wednesday's Daily Worker. They were brought shackled from Danbury to Foley Square and besides facing Smith Act prosecution are also threatened with deportation.

Excerpts from North's Story follow:

When Judge Clancy fixed the bail at \$5,000, on recommendation of government prosecutors, the two glanced smilingly toward the audience, many of whom waved at them as they were taken out under custody of deputies to arrange bond.

They were released, however,

in the custody of attorney Ira Gollobin, pending deportation hearings set for today in the Immigration Department deportation and parole section, located at Columbus Circle.

As reported by William Allan, our Detroit correspondent Winter was seized by U. S. marshals before he left prison walls at Leavenworth and was taken to Kansas City by car. There his attorney George Crockett posted \$5,000 bond and Winter and Crockett immediately left by air for Detroit.

One of the original Smith Act victims, fur workers' leaders Irving Potash was an interested spectator at the Foley Square procedures. Free since December and on \$5,000 bail under the "membership" indictment, Potash was preparing to go to Poland to which this government was deporting him. His face was wreathed in smiles, however, as he shook hands with his old comrades.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union issued a statement saying the ACLU was opposed to the membership provision of the Smith Act and would probably join in the appeal of the key test case, that of Claude Lightfoot in Chicago.

and possible Communist action to free the men quickly."

The Times also reported that U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge "promised he would do all he could to help once the State Department had given clearance."

It wasn't clearance that came from the State Department. It was an outright refusal to grant passports to the parents and relatives of the 11 fliers.

NOW COMES this latest development. Secretary of State Dulles last week visited Burma's Premier U Nu. During their conversation Premier U Nu relayed a message to Dulles from the Chinese government. U Nu, it turned out, had offered his good offices to help get the U.S. to negotiate with China.

The Chinese invited an unofficial representative of this government to come to Peking.

Sensitive to the fact that the U.S. does not recognize China the offer made through U Nu was for an unofficial delegation.

But once again, as at every development in this chapter, the State Department has come out with a discordant, disappointing NO.

However there's good ground for the belief that this time Mr. Dulles has overreached himself. This goes a bit too far. It shows what hypocrisy there was in the hot words the State Department hurled at the Chinese over the American fliers. It showed that they were interested in the hot words, in fighting, in clamor, in tension, in getting tough—but NOT IN GETTING THE FLIERS BACK HOME.

Never was there a more splendid opportunity to substitute negotiations for a shooting solution. Never before could the American people be more decisive in influencing the cause of peace—if they let everyone know how they feel on this issue.

\$20 TAX CUT

(Continued from Page 2)

quests upon the White House or upon the GOP leadership for campaign funds would get the brush-off.

For the GOP leadership knows that if they win in the Senate, they can still lose. For if the people put pressure on the House to stand by its original version, the \$20 tax cut can still be saved.

THAT IS WHY the fight is so bitter. And that is why every trade unionist from Maine to California who wants this tax cut had better get busy sending telegrams to his senators (and see to it that his local does the same) demanding

New York Circulation Standing

New York groups supporting The Worker-DW circulation campaign determined early this week to put all they had into the campaign so as to reach their subscription targets by March 18.

On that date, the outstanding American workingclass leader, William Z. Foster, will be guest of honor at a reception celebrating both his 74th birthday and publication of his latest book on the history of the three working-class internationals.

The reception will also be the occasion for honoring groups and individuals distinguishing themselves in the circulation campaign.

Some groups, such as those in Brooklyn, have adopted a do-or-die attitude in the drive to reach that goal. The Communist Party in that county has called on its members to put everything else aside to guarantee it will be done. It has asked its members to aid the campaign to reach 90 percent of the county's goal by this coming Monday, March 7. This will take a lot of doing, since they're now at the 67 percent mark (as of Thursday).

The do-or-die spirit has begun to pay off somewhat. The Brooklynites forged into the lead in Worker subs for the first time since the campaign opened in January. They overtook Manhattan, which had held the lead since the beginning but which slumped badly this past week. The Manhattanites, though bringing in only eight Daily Worker subs for the week, managed to hold onto a slim lead in this aspect of the campaign.

Several Brooklyn areas went over the top, through a determined push which didn't let up until the target was reached. Several more are expected to do it this weekend.

Queens campaigners made some gains, to creep closer to the Bronx, which also slipped seriously. The Bronxites briefly went ahead of Brooklyn a week ago, but hardly produced at all this week.

New Yorkers can make that March 18 deadline—if all areas, including upstate, adopt that spirit of all-out campaigning, with no let-up until the goals are met.

Here are the county-by-county standings as of Thursday:

WORKER					
County	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved
		(Subs)		(Bundle)	
Manhattan	2200	1441	65	500	347
Brooklyn	2000	1337	66	2000	1496
Bronx	1200	742	61	300	679
Queens	1000	564	56	300	247
Upstate	300	22	7	400	286
Total	6700	4106	61	3500	2955

DAILY WORKER					
County	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved
		(Subs)		(Bundle)	
Manhattan	250	182	72	100	77
Brooklyn	400	274	68	200	17
Bronx	100	34	34	50	10
Queens	200	94	47	75	9
Upstate	200	18	9	150	109
Total	1150	602	52	575	222

DETROIT (FP).—In a long, carefully worded resolution on UAW-CIO 1955 contract demands, Ford Local 600, largest in the union, approved the general UAW program and also the proposed temporary increase of dues from \$2.50 a month to \$7.50 a month until a \$25 million strike fund has been built.

By Federated Press

Discrimination against Negro longshoremen on the Brooklyn waterfront was dramatized by a picketline of 100 dockers at the Isthmian Steamship Co. pier.

they vote for the full tax cut now.

And one more gimmick. They should wire their Congressman to stand firmly behind the original House version of the full \$20 cut, and not retreat or compromise when the Senate version, however it finally emerges, goes to the joint Senate-House conference committee.

State GOP Bills Seek Control Of Union Funds

ALBANY, N. Y. — Republican anti-labor bills under the guise of eliminating "serious abuses" in operation of some union welfare funds are being measured for votes in a possible floor debate next week.

GOP leaders said their bill would require registration of union welfare funds to include audit of annual statements, examination of records, state inspection of union welfare payments and expenditures, and other forms of overseeing of union activities.

Gov. Dewey last year had ordered a probe of union welfare funds.

LIBERTY BOOK CLUB FORUM

HEAR HOWARD FAST

discuss his new novel "Silas Timberman"

Theme of the evening: INFORMERS ON THE CAMPUS

FRIDAY — 8 P.M.

March 11

Hotel Woodstock

127 W. 43 St., N.Y.

Admission to L.B.C. members — 75c; to non-members — \$1.50

Featured in

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

for March

AVAILABLE THIS WEEK

Frederick C. Hastings and Charles P. Mann—For a Mass Policy in Negro Freedom's Cause

George Morris—The AFL-CIO Merger

Nat Canley—On the Coming Annual Convention of the UAW

Mary Norris—The Nature of the Present "Recovery"

Text of Premier Bulganin's recent speech on Soviet Domestic and Foreign Policy

25¢ a copy; \$2.50 yearly subscription

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

832 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

OIL UNITY

(Continued from Page 2)

are still about 500,000 unorganized workers.

THE OLDER Oil Workers International Union, with its 125,000 members, also has a long way to go before the industry is solidly organized. There are scores of independent unions in the industry, many only a shade removed from company unions. The OWIU has sought merger agreements with the independents but these smaller outfits have nixed the deals.

This is why Richard T. Leonard, assistant to CIO President Reuther (Reuther was taken down with the flu at the last minute and could not attend), reported to the merger convention:

"The leaders of the CIO and the leaders of AFL are just as aware as are all of you sitting here of the need for bringing organization into the huge unorganized part of the chemical, petroleum and related industries."

"Let me tell you this: These fields will be the number one organizing target of the new labor federation."

And when one speaks of targets in these fields, one speaks of economic giants, some of whom rank up there with those in auto and steel. There are the duPont chemical empire, Union Carbide and Chemical, Standard Oil of New Jersey, to name just a few.

Can it be done? Everyone here agreed that though it will be a tough job, labor can do it if it gets into the fight 15 million strong. Leonard promised this is what would happen.

And there was additional promise in a statement on unity printed in the paper of the AFL Chemical workers. It hailed the AFL-CIO merger agreement as one which would give a new lift to organization of the chemical industry which, it noted, is not even half organized.

Unfortunately, the cold war Big Lie influence was still apparent in the lack of opposition to a constitutional clause barring membership to "members of any communist or fascist organization." The convention took it as routine and it was about the last that was heard of any anti-Communism from the floor or platform. The real concern of the delegates was winning over about a half-million new members, not keeping workers out.

AS THIS is written, indications point to the election of the following officers of the new unions: O. A. Knight, president; T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer; and Elwood Swisher, Roberts P. Buchanan, Cecil Martin and B. J. Shaf-

er as the four vice-presidents. Knight and McCormick held the same posts in the Oil union. Swisher and Martin were president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the Chemical Union.

The Flyers

(Continued from Page 4)

One experienced diplomat in close touch with the Hammarhjold mission said he could not conceive of Mr. Chou's making the move if he expected to keep the men in jail indefinitely."

BUT FROM the moment the Chinese-Hammarhjold proposal was made the State Department threw one wet blanket after another on it and finally vetoed the whole idea. First the State Department issued a declaration that the parents wouldn't be safe because they wouldn't have protection of the U.S. government.

Immediately Hammarhjold contradicted that asinine statement. He pointed out that the parents would have every assurance in the world of absolute safety. He gave his word for that.

Typical was the reaction of the parents of the fliers. Despite these State Department moves the N.Y. Times on Jan. 23 headlined:

"TALK WITH MANY INDICATE A GROWING SENTIMENT FOR VISITING RED CHINA"

THEN ON JAN. 25 Eisenhower hurled a new bombshell into Chinese-American relations which drove the story of the 11 airmen off the front pages. The President asked power to start a preventive war against China if he deemed that necessary for the "defense" of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands.

As for the fliers, I. F. Stone in his Weekly (Feb. 14) describes the move in Washington to prevent the parents from visiting their boys:

"The State Department seemed afraid that good-will would be created toward Communist China by the visit, especially if the families were allowed to bring the men back with them. The campaign for the release of the fliers was shut off and the President's war message gave the Department a reason to refuse passports for such a visit."

On Jan. 27, John Kiba, of Akron, O.; a brother of one of the fliers visited UN headquarters. He saw UN officials about getting to see his brother in China. And the N.Y. Times on Jan. 28 said that Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to Hammarhjold, told Kiba "that a definite link might exist between the visits of the families

Went to Prison For Basic Rights

(Continued from Page 7)

Flynn before the ACLU Board was a mock preview of the Smith Act trial in which she later figured. She was not being tried, Miss Milner says, for anything she had said or done, for any act or disloyalty—but only because she was a member of a political group unpopular at the moment . . . a victim of the increasing war hysteria.

JUST OVER 10 years later much of the same questions and accusations figured in the Smith Act trial under which she, Betty Gannett, and Claudia Jones were sent to the federal penitentiary for violation of the Smith Act.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who entered the workingclass movement as a girl of 16, was a leader in labor and civil liberties struggles when some of her co-defendants, tried under the Smith Act, were still in their infancy.

She was already a towering figure in the labor movement, for example, when Claudia Jones, the only Negro woman among the Smith Act prisoners, was a public school pupil in Harlem where her parents fought a losing battle against disease and poverty.

But the difference in years and experience was less important than the common ground of interest both found in the Communist Party which both joined to help erase from their nation the poverty, oppression and discrimination both experienced. Both became members of the Communist Party's national committee after long years of work in the cause of peace, civil rights, and labor struggles.

A NUMBER of other women, who share the devotion of these two, to the people of this nation, have been imprisoned, or indicted under the Smith Act. In this article, it is impossible to do more than name them, though the fact that each case has been selected for political prosecution is evidence of the extent of their contributions to the movement for peace and freedom.

Betty Gannett, who entered Alderson, W. Va., Women's Penitentiary, with Claudia Jones and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, is national education director of the Communist Party, and has been a leader in the workingclass movement for 30 years.

In Alderson, but awaiting release in May, is Dorothy Rose Blumberg, sentenced to three years under the Smith Act, who recently observed her 51st birthday in jail. But she will be released to



Urey Receives Award for His Fight for Civil Liberties

DR. HAROLD UREY, Nobel Prize scientist, receives a bound volume of scrolls honoring him for his achievements as a scientist and contributions as a citizen. The scrolls, signed by prominent persons from throughout the world, many of them differing with Dr. Urey on specific issues, were presented by Mrs. Helen Sobell. Dr. Urey asserted in a speech at the testimonial dinner in his honor that Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz, was not properly tried, and that the Rosenbergs were not proven guilty of the crime for which they were executed. Dr. Urey pointed out that Morton Sobell has been convicted on the word of an admitted perjurer, and that Roy

Cohn was assistant prosecutor in the trial.

The chart in the background is the diagram that Dr. Urey prepared to illustrate that the alleged conspiracy could have taken place without Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

Copies of the full text of Dr. Urey's speech, which stirred wide press comment, can be obtained by writing to the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

World-wide efforts to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and to secure his removal from Alcatraz have recently been increasing. Trade union organizations in Mexico, Chile, Columbia, and England are among the groups that have in the past few weeks appealed in Sobell's behalf to Prison Director Bennett, and to President Eisenhower. In France, the newspaper *Droit et Liberte*, called upon all those who had sought to save the lives of the Rosenbergs to join in winning justice for Morton Sobell.

The Sobell committee is stepping up its campaign to acquaint millions of people with the facts and urges all those who have not yet done so to help obtain Morton Sobell's transfer by writing to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Dept., Washington, D.C.

World of Labor

(Continued from Page 3)

showing up between the AFL-CIO group and other groups abroad. More recently we saw some of the same division among ICFU affiliates at the ILO conference on the issue of admission of the Soviet Union's delegations. In Vienna we may see a difference between the AFL and CIO notwithstanding the merger agreement.

Unionists abroad may find it incomprehensible that a trade union leadership should be so hidebound by a reactionary policy as the AFL leaders are. Many even in America do not realize that the small top clique which frames AFL policy has been in the saddle for generations, practically undisturbed by events in the world or the pressure of their own members. Matthew Woll, for example, now 75, has been chief policymaker on the AFL's international affairs since World War I days.

IN THE PERIOD since World War II began, Woll has had as secretary of his AFL "Free Trade Committee" Jay Lovestone who also doubles as executive secretary of the International Affairs Committee of Dubinsky's Ladies Garment

On the Way

by ABNER W. BERRY

Garment Shops Running Away to Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SENORA Paul Davila Ramos is an obscure Puerto Rican garment worker who was employed by the Warner Brothers. Not the Warner Brothers who make motion pictures, but the Warner Brothers engaged in manufacturing brassieres. Senora Davila Ramos' name came to my attention in one of the daily bales of reports issued by the National Labor Relations Board. Along with Carmen Gloria Quinones, Matilda Fuentes and Benita Suarez, Senora Davila Ramos was hired by Warner Brothers and then fired when they showed too much interest in an American Federation of Labor trade union. Her case exposes the many frauds against Puerto Rican workers carried out under Gov. Munoz Marin's "Operation Bootstrap" which seeks to attract business to Puerto Rico by offering cheap labor and tax exemption.

Warner Brothers located in Puerto Rico in March, 1953, extending their operations from Bridgeport, Conn. Puerto Rico's agency known as Fomento Economico provided the firm with 11,800 square feet of factory in the town of Guaynabo and assisted the newcomers in recruiting its work force. Many workers worked three days free during what was called a "training period." Those who showed more "promise" were kept on as regulars.

Senora Davila Ramos was among those who showed "promise." She described her hiring experience for the NLRB examiner, how she answered all the questions of the interview and how she then requested an answer to one of her questions. She asked: " . . . If we could organize a union, to which he replied that that was not necessary because that company was going to work on the basis of minutes. . . . I asked him what that meant and he replied that the company had a method of giving us a package of brassieres which we had to do or complete in 14 minutes. . . ."

THAT is about as far as Senora got on the right to organize a union. For when she pressed him the boss told her "the company was operating in the very best faith in the island . . . and that he hoped that all the girls would understand the situation and have good relations, because he wouldn't like to have trouble of any kind."

"Trouble" he did get, though, because a week's work only gave the women employees \$13.20, or 33 cents per hour. When there were complaints, Warner Brothers switched to piece work. Standards of production were established by the company were

Union. Lovestone has been writing the AFL's foreign policy documents for many years. He was the chief engineer of the move to split the World Federation of Trade Unions when it included all world unions but the AFL.

Lovestone has brought into the picture a stable of operators who, like himself, an expelled renegade from Communism or criminal fugitives from Socialist lands, are guided by just one objective in life—a Nazi-like craving for revenge upon the USSR and its allies.

Nothing else matters to them. Like an ex-Nazi general or Chiang Kai-shek, they'd sooner blow up the world than let it go on in peace. These elements have lost all feeling for the people. They are solely instruments of a policy of war provocation. Such are George Meany's brain-trusters on world affairs.

so tough by November, 1953, just four months after the plant was established, that there were continual complaints at not being able to make more than \$13.20, despite the speed-up.

Senora Davila Ramos, who thought of union the first day she was hired, became the leader in the plant against the speed-up.

Incidentally, by now the 50 employees had grown to 168. The company was thriving. It had imported some \$200,000 worth of materials and returned \$300,000 back to the United States in finished products. But the bosses couldn't stand the complaints and the thoughts of having to deal with a union. So, Senora Davila Ramos was fired on Nov. 20, 1953.

DURING the hearings before the NLRB, the bosses accused Senora Davila Ramos of being a "troublemaker," of not being able to get along with the other women, as working for slow-downs. When the production records were produced by the company, it showed that every week, right up to the day of her dismissal, Senora Davila Ramos had led her department in production—and what production it was! She was producing from 242 dozen units, to 306 units per week, surpassing by far all the others in her department. It was this record of skill and speed, against the accusations of the bosses which made her testimony more credible than the flat denials of the bosses before the NLRB.

Now Warner Brothers has been ordered to rehire Senora Davila Ramos and her three fellow workers and pay them what they would have earned had they not been the victims of an unfair labor practice. They won their case on Feb. 7, 1955, and are probably back at work now, drawing the same \$13.20 weekly.

This is a story which every garment worker in the United States should know. And they should understand how Senora Davila Ramos' action hit tellingly at the sweat shop and the runaway factory. It is true that the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union is doing some organizing in Puerto Rico, but this has been extended far beyond small efforts. For Puerto Rico, no less than many sections seeking cheap labor and no of our own South, is becoming a refuge for open shop industries unions. Senora Davila Ramos' story, as I was able to cull it from the NLRB report, is a heartening sign that the runaways are not always greeted as they would wish.

The Puerto Rican government may give the industrialists tax exemption, but they cannot exempt them from unionized workers. An U. S. worker can help make this exemption impossible.

Nazi Generals

(Continued from Page 5)

new "allies." They waged war against us nine years ago. Have they changed in their views of Britain? No. But nor have the British people changed in their views of the Nazi generals. They do not want to see British lads marching under the command of convicted war criminals, of men who hate our country and who would destroy it if they could.

Behind the slogan of "No Arms for Nazis," millions must be rallied to stamp out this danger now, while there is still time, and to win the alternative—Four-Power negotiations to solve all Germany's outstanding problems and provide for a system of collective security in Europe without Nazi generals.



Dressmakers Angry at Pact

(Continued from Page 2)

ager Murray Gross. Someone asked what happens to the minimums. Gross replied they are increased by the \$4.00 raise of 1953. He seemed reluctant to give the new figure.

"What is it? Why don't you tell us?" hundreds shouted.

When Gross revealed it will now be \$51.25, an explosion of laughter went up. Many of the workers can't make the minimum although it is so far below average weekly earnings.

The reaction of the audience came again when Antonini during one of his frequent interjections, sought to answer some questions. He began that a woman of Local 89 came to him and said "What did you bring us? You brought us nothing."

No sooner did Antonini utter those words than the hall shook with applause and cheers. The applause was repeated in waves as Antonini helplessly sought to make himself heard.

THE CHAIRMAN then turned to abusing the audience. He said the dressworkers aren't behaving in a "civilized manner" and that "imitating dogs" is not civilized. That was all the chairladies needed, and they gave the 75-year-old Antonini the razzberries each time he sought to say something. Some were heard to say he's "getting to sound like (Charles E) Wilson."

To his frequent efforts to stress the importance of retirement, women were heard to shout "Why don't you retire? ... what about wages?" and "do we have to die or get sick to get the benefits of this contract?"

But the big explosion came when Antonini, gave the floor to Fannie Golos, veteran rank and file fighter of Local 22 since the days after World War I. She is a well known leftwinger in her local, but like others who originally built the union she has in recent years been barred by ILGWU leadership from leading work in the local.

She brought the house down as she began with a motion that the contract be sent back for renegotiation. She seemed to be just the voice that was needed to say what

the thousands of representatives of some 2,400 shops came there to say.

MRS. GOLOS said she is for a strike because it is necessary to win better conditions not because "we are getting too old and would like to see one."

"I have been in the union since I was 14 years old," she went on "and we learned in all those years that we never got anything unless we fought for it."

This was greeted by another explosion of applause.

"Last Wednesday," she continued, "Brother Zimmerman, Hochman and the other on the platform made militant speeches. We did not discuss the question then because we thought they'll go into the conference and fight to get a decent agreement for us. I believe they could have gotten something better if they really fought in the conference."

With repeated explosion of applause to encourage her, Mrs. Golos went on to voice the need for a raise; for a piece rates schedule, which she argued does not have to go for a new "study" because the union once had such schedules; and for higher wage minimums.

"I urge you to instruct the committee to go back into conference and fight for these demands and tell the bosses we mean to get them."

When the applause for Mrs. Golos died down a buzz ran through the audience.

"Who is she?" was asked on all sides.

"If we could only have a few more with courage like she has," was a typical comment.

Another shop chairlady was given the floor. She began:

"The last speaker expressed my thoughts," and an explosion of cheers greeted her too.

"We want to make a living right now," she said.

The remarks that provoked the most violent reaction from the shop representatives was the frequent references by Antonini and other administration speakers to 1933 or earlier. There seemed to be resentment to this living in the

past.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, March 5

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30

Big Top—circus (2) Noon

What in the World—science quiz (2) 2

Movie: Topper (1937) (9) 2

Youth Takes Stand (2) 2:30

College Basketball: Mich-Mich State (2) 3

Pro Basketball (4) 3

Six O'Clock Report (2) 6

Jackie Gleason (2) 8

Movie: Sixty Glorious Years (5) 8 (British)

College Basketball: Princeton-Penn (13) 8

Imogene Coca (4) 9

"What about 1955? 'What about now?' was the call most frequently heard.

Mrs. Golos didn't let the matter rest. Immediately after the meeting she addressed a wire to Hochman and Zimmerman challenging the validity of Antonini's "vote and proposing a referendum on the pact among all the 85,000 workers. She also called for going through with a Madison Square Garden rally the union had already set, but abandoned, as preparation for the strike.

THE ATTEMPTED red baiting came from Israel Breslaw, a business agent, who made the charge Mrs. Golos called the ILGWU "a company union" in 1933. He was booed vigorously.

After two shop speakers against the pact only officials were called to speak in what obviously appeared a tactic to filibuster and wear down the audience. Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 was saved for a "smooth" and lengthy summary job in which he made exaggerated claims for some parts of the new pact the workers regard as meaningless.

All along 34 Street after adjournment and in the shops the next day, and along Seventh Ave. lunch time, the topic most heard was "Who was this woman who spoke."

Donald O'Connor Show (4) 9:30

George Gobel (4) 10

Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11

Fame—documentary (4) 11:15.

Premiere

Movie: Champagne for Caesar (2) 12:45. Satirizes radio giveaway shows. Ronald Colman, Celeste Holm. Good

TV

Sunday, March 6

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10

Camera Three (2) 11:30

N. Y. Times Youth Forum (5) Noon

Spanish Kiddie Show (13) Noon

Learn to Draw (11) 12:30

Movie: Waterloo Road (British) (9) 2

Face the Nation—Cross-country discussion (2) 2:30

Youth Wants to Know (4) 2:30

Now And Then—Dr. Baxter Revisits Wordsworth (2) 3

Johns Hopkins Science Review (5) 3

Adventure (2) 3:30. Museum of Natural History Series

The Search (2) 4:30. Super-speed planes

Zoo Parade (4) 4:30

Omnibus (2) 5. New American opera by Wm. Schuman

Meet the Press (4) 6

Tales of Hans Christian Andersen (1) 6

You Are There (2) 6:30 D-Day

You Asked For It (7) 7

Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30

Mister Peepers (4) 7:30

Opera Cameos—Puccini's Tosca (5) 7:30

Toast of Town (2) 8. Lillian Roth

Ronnie Graham—comedian (4) 8

Eisenhower's News Conference (7) 8:30

Horizons—medical documentary (7) 9:15

Play: To Kill A Man by Jack London (2) 9:30

Loretta Young Show (4) 10

Victory At Sea—movie (7) 10:30

Movie: I Met My Love Again (13) 11. Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett. Pleasant comedy

Movie: Lured (2) 11:15. Lucille Ball, Geo. Sanders. Detective Story well done

RADIO

Saturday, March 5

Symphonies For Youth WOR 1:30

Met Opera—Verdi's Don Carlo WABC 2

News WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6

Gunsmoke—western WCBS 8

Conversation—Clifton Fadiman WRCA 8

Boston Symphony WRCA 8:30

Chicago Theatre of Air WOR 10

Overseas Assignment—news from Paris. London, WABC-11:15

RADIO

Sunday, March 6

World Affairs Report WCBS 12:30

Washington Week WCBS 12:45

Anthology poetry series WRCA 1

Mozart's Music Flute—Opera WOR 1:30

Symphonette—Mishel Piastro WCBS 2

N. Y. Philharmonic WCBS 2:30

Pro Basketball: Knicks-Rochester WJCM 3

Dennis Day Show WRCA 5:30

Public Prosecutor WOR 6

Don Gardiner, news WRCA 6

Hallmark Hall of Fame WCBS 6:30

Jack Benny Show—Danny Kaye, guest WCBS 7

America's Town Meeting WABC 8

Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8

Sherlock Holmes: John Gielgud & Ralph Richardson WRCA 9

A Week of the World WABC 9:15

Meet the Press WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British) Sutton

Victor and Vanquished—Stalingrad battle film & Variety Artists (Russian) Stanley

Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild

Cinerama Holiday, Warner

Big Day (Jacques Tati-French) Art. With Ballerina. Through Tues.

Mr. Hulot's Holiday (French) Beverly. Through Tues.

Doctor in the House (British), 52nd St. Translux

Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts

Camille (revival). Greta Garbo. Normandie Translux

Chaplin's Limelight & Kind Hearts and Coronet (British) 55th St. Through Mon.

Classified Ads

BOOKS WANTED

JEFFERSON SCHOOL students desperately need Vols. 2 and 3 of Marx's "Capital." Will you sell? Call WA 9-1600 or bring books to school office.

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BIKE—3 speed, hand brakes, tourist bag, etc. Reg. \$69.95 value. Spec. \$39.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

(Painting)

ROOMS, offices, stores, halls, experienced work. Standard materials, winter prices. Jack Rosen, GI 8-7601.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000. Day-night.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457

13 E. 7th St.

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 3, N.Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

WE'RE 2 BLOCKS OFF TIMES SQ.

Yugoslav-American Home

our excellent building open for

Bookings

for conferences, rehearsals, plays, movies, dances, banquets, meetings and wedding receptions

405 WEST 41st ST.

LO 4-8356

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.

Cor. 176th St., Bronx 15, N.Y.

Tel. JERome 7-6042



Labor Tackles Questions Raised About Merger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Both George Meany and Walter Reuther have been busy giving public assurances on some questioned provisions of the merger agreement among them the anti-discrimination section as the CIO's executive board gave its approval of the agreement. The AFL council had approved the pact earlier.

Both labor leaders are apparently trying to meet the disquiet voiced on a number of grounds. Reservations concerning the merger are reflected in the Negro press and in the objections raised by the Transport Workers Union whose president Michael J. Quill cast the dissenting vote in the CIO board.

George Meany, addressing the Jewish Labor Committee's annual conference in Atlantic City promised that the united labor body, of which he will be president, will not tolerate discrimination. He noted that the agreement also provides for a constitutional provision for a machinery in the united labor body to combat discrimination.

MEANY said nothing, however, of the extent to which this anti-discrimination policy will be carried. The CIO demanded that all affiliates be required to guarantee "full membership" rights to all regardless of race, creed or color. The agreement guarantees only "full trade union benefits." Under this compromise unions that exclude or jimcrow Negroes would still be able to make formal claims that the "trade union benefits" of Negroes are not restricted.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel who addressed the same conference, launched an attack on Michael Quill, without naming him, saying in various places

him, calling him a demagogue for raising the issue of Negro rights.

Walter Reuther, releasing the CIO's statement of approval of the merger, polemicized with Quill, a CIO vice-president for voting against the agreement. He charged Quill "misrepresented the facts" to his own TWU convention when he pointed to the absence of clear-cut assurances on discrimination, no-raiding and anti-racketeering. Quill said only statements of principle were offered on those questions, not mandatory rules and enforcement penalties.

"There is no basis of fact for the objections he raised," Reuther told newsmen. "The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther added that "now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

REUTHER also pointed to sections of the CIO Board's statement which, it seems, was also formulated to allay fears and doubts. One section said "We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites" and "guarantees" the integrity of each union and elimination of the evils of discrimination and corruption. Another section says "no union in the new organization need fear its future."

It was noted that Reuther was careful not to guarantee enforce-

ment of the "nailed down" principles.

Approval by the CIO board cleared the way for joint CIO-AFL committees to work on a constitution for the new organization and prepare it in time for approval by the AFL convention in Chicago, Sept. 15 and the CIO convention in Buffalo Oct. 17, with a joint convention some time after.

QUILL'S widely publicized objections to the agreement have apparently put the top unity negotiators on the defensive. The committee headed by Reuther may feel under sufficient pressure to seek more concrete provisions in the constitution to be written in place of the vague language in the merger pact. From that standpoint the assurances from Meany and Reuther were welcome.

On the other hand it appears that Quill has gone beyond the resolution of his own convention which only asked for "unqualified" assurances before the union decides on affiliation. The TWU did not oppose the merger outright. The union has until next fall, or later, to decide on affiliating with the united body.

The effect of Quill's outright condemnation of the unity pact, and his reference to it as a "sell-out" has been to isolate the TWU from others in the CIO who are equally anxious to obtain the strongest possible assurances. But they are not threatening to stay out of the united body. The merger pact, despite its weaknesses, is hailed as a tremendous step forward by all in labor from left to right.

Lubin's Confirmation Is Setback for McCarthyites

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

THE 51-7 CONFIRMATION of Dr. Isador Lubin as Industrial Commissioner last week, after a last-ditch all-day fight by Republican leaders to witchhunt Gov. Harriman's appointee out of his post, was a stunning defeat for the McCarthyites. Just when it ap-

peared that the reactionary anti-labor bloc had succeeded in mustering the required Senate majority a sudden development, still unexplained, forced the Senate Committee to go back into conference and reverse its previous decision to reject Lubin.

There were several surprising aspects of the vote. The seven who voted against Lubin — Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney and John H. Cooke, both of Buffalo, Pliny Williamson of Westchester, Robert C. McEwen of Ogdensburg, Harry K. Morton of Hornell, Dutton S. Peterson of Odessa, and Walter van Wiggerin of Herkimer — failed to rally what had seemed earlier to be a certain 26 additional votes.

DURING the eight hour series of caucuses and conferences only Newburgh Republican Sen. Thomas C. Desmond, among the majority, appeared sure of dissenting on rollcall in the red-baiting spree. The surrender of such senators as Arthur Wicks of Kingston, Finance Committee chairman Austin Erwin of Genesee, who had been a die-hard throughout the six week confirmation fight, and Edward P. Larkin of West Hempstead, chairman of the Committee which last week wound up its own witchhunt probe of the Civil Rights Congress and other civil rights organizations, was as much a surprise as the spectacular switch among the GOP bloc.

The big question after the vote was: What forced the Republicans to drop their opposition?

The main reason given by most people is that the majority realized it had no case against Dr. Lubin, that its arguments were so ludicrous and McCarthyite-inspired as to expose their whole anti-labor design before the public with demonstrative finality.

But it is known, too, that mere logic and truth never stopped the reactionaries from a hell-bent drive to gain their ends. In this case it was to force Dr. Lubin out of his office where he could stymie monopoly union-busting and favorable tax conspiracies. More than any single person in the Harriman Administration, the trusts and the Associated Industries crowd feared Dr. Lubin's pro-labor background and economic viewpoints, this despite the fact that Lubin had been president of Decca Records, chairman of a big film subsidiary company, and had the confidence of scores of nationally prominent industrialists.

THE REAL reason for the collapse of their opposition, according to many astute legislative observers, may be the well-founded report that an adverse vote would have unleashed Administration reprisals against Republicans on the Finance Committee.

The governor's anger during the day when it appeared that Lubin would be rejected was no secret. He was determined to find a way to keep the New Deal-minded economist in his Administration no matter what the Republicans did on rollcall but it would have been a bitter blow, both personally and to his program, had Lubin's confirmation been defeated.

Here are some questions observers asked following the vote:

Did Harriman warn the Republicans that he would launch a probe to uncover some "buried bodies" hidden during the years of Deweyism?

Did the Eisenhower Administration intervene to head off a stu-

pid political blunder by GOP legislative leaders which would have created a national scandal?

Did the Democrats declare themselves ready to keep the session going "all summer" and cripple pet GOP bills unless the opposition capitulated?

Did certain Republicans, fed up with the whole snoop-and-smear operation which did not present a shred of so-called "red" evidence, revolt against the Mahoney witch-hunt drive and openly declare at the final caucus their decision to vote "independently?"

WHATEVER the reason, Labor and the people scored a major victory. The Harriman Administration is to be credited with refusing to be threatened, intimidated, cajoled into compromise or retreat.

If Dr. Lubin stands by his principles of defying monopolistic anti-labor practices then labor has a strong ally in the struggle against depression and run-away shops.

GOP BUDGET PLAN DECLARES WAR ON NEW YORK CHILDREN

REPUBLICAN LEADERS of the New York State Legislature have declared war against the children of the state. They propose to cut down Gov. Harriman's budget by \$1,800,000 and most of the cuts are at the expense of the state's young. Here are some things they would cut out:

- \$3,500,000 to New York City to help the educational adjustment of children who have not yet learned to speak English. Aim of this money was to make life a bit easier for newly-arrived Puerto Rican children, who find life tough in a school system which makes no provision for their language problem.

- \$1,000,000 for child care centers for working mothers, offering some slight protection to the youngsters whose mothers must work.

- \$15,000 to help develop a psychiatric program for disturbed children in the schools.

- \$10,000 for an experimental program to provide temporary schooling for children of migratory farm workers.

- \$4,375,000 from the social welfare budget, providing for jobless relief, aid to dependent children, etc.

Who would save on this, and

other, things cut out by the GOP leader? They are demanding that Gov. Harriman drop his plan to increase corporation and business taxes by about \$17,000,000.

The kids be damned, they say, we're out to protect the pocket-books of the rich!

Mexican Folk Songs To Feature Affair

Jenny Wells Vincent, celebrated folk singer of the Southwest, appears for the first time in New York on March 18 at the 4th anniversary celebration of Latin American Today at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43 Street.

Mrs. Vincent sings Mexican songs of the Southwest in English and Spanish. Not only has she appeared widely in her own part of the country at folklore conferences, universities and festivals, but she also teaches folk songs and dances to rural school children.

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP).—Bills to make the McCarthy-GE blacklist policy the law of New York state were submitted to the legislature here.

about n. y.

by michael singer

GOP Plot to Raise Rents Opposed by Democrats

THE "HOT" PART of the 1955 legislative session is under way. The executive budget and Republican emasculation of state aid to New York City and rent control are the major issues to be fought out within the next two weeks and in both cases, the Harriman Administration has announced in advance a determined bid to push through its program.

Last week the Governor took on Republicans who would cut \$18,000,000 from the budget and decontrol rents.

THE RENT issue affecting 170,000 families in one-and-two family homes which are owner-occupied looms as a bitter battle. Harriman told the Republican landlord clique that he would oppose their decontrol bills to the last but there was no clear-cut indication that he would veto them if they passed both houses. Republicans control the Assembly 90-60 and the Senate 34-24 but do not have the two-thirds majority required to override a veto.

HERE are the two rent threats facing New York State:

1—A decontrol of owner-occupied one- and two-family homes. Of the 170,000 families actually about 680,000 persons on an average of four to a family, 100,000 of them live in New York City, Nassau and Westchester and the remainder upstate.

2—Imposing on tenants higher rents through increased real estate taxes or higher operating costs.

Gov. Harriman told reporters he was "gravely concerned" over both bills. These two immediate decontrol and higher rent measures are part of a more extensive Republican campaign on behalf of the realty lobby.

THE GOVERNOR called these proposals attempts to widen the "loopholes for exploitation of tenants" and said there would be an immediate rent jump of 4 to 5 percent in the second instance with certain "increases" on top of that soon after.

LANDLORDS can pass on the realty taxes and operating costs under proposed GOP bills "regardless of the profit the landlord makes" which the governor said was "grossly unfair." He also declared that reports of landlord hardships are "grossly exaggerated."

At the present time landlords can get an increase in rents through the 6 and 2 percent formula. Under this very ample rent gouge loophole he merely has to "prove" that his net return on investments and costs is less than this total eight percent and he automatically gets an increase. Both Harriman and Rent Administrator Charles Abrams though this formula gave landlords sufficient area to "adjust" their expenses.

ABRAMS announced that five

Now Playing
"BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD"
held over
"VARIETY ARTISTS"
STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.

LAST OPEN DATES!!!
SAT. & SUN., MARCH 5 & 6 AT 8:40
3 STEPS FORWARD
by ELEANOR CARLSON directed by EDWARD CASTRO
"A trilogy of struggle!" — "Humorous" — "Eating!" — D.W.
"Each play seems like life itself!" — Freiheit
RING THEATRE, S.E. cor. 28th St. & 9th Ave. (See Signs)
Admission by Contribution • Res. phone WA 9-7730

cities where one-and-two family homes have been decontrolled after vacancies showed phenomenal rent boosts. They are Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Utica and Jamestown.

A SURVEY in those cities revealed an AVERAGE rent rise in such homes of 47 to 71 percent. The Governor said that "in some cases the rent went up as high as 200 percent" and that in Schenectady almost 29 percent of the increases exceeded 100 percent in rent rises.

One out of every 13 rent increases in those five decontrolled areas showed a gouge exceeding 200 percent.

"These 170,000 families," Harriman asserted, "will therefore be subjected to very dangerous increases in rents."

ABRAMS said that the U. S. Bureau of Census will undertake a house-to-house survey which will cost the Rent Administration \$26,000 in Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and Albany. Eventually Abrams hopes to survey all cities in the state now under control. The survey should be completed within 2½ months.

The census will probe vacancies generally, specific types of vacancies, types of structures, incomes of tenants and "all other information which will enable us to decide whether, when and in what category decontrols can be affected," said Abrams.

"IS THIS a warning to Republicans that you will veto their bills?" Harriman was asked.

"I am not threatening anyone," he replied, refusing to be pinned down on a possible veto. "I hope to arouse public opinion against the proposed legislation. I hope the legislature will come through with a responsible bill."

THE TENANTS Councils, community organizations and particularly Labor, will have to step up their pressure against decontrols if the sweeping rent rise havoc is to be stopped this year.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
"GOOSE BOY." Famous color film with English titles. Winner of many awards. Mar. 5 & 6—Sat. 8 p.m. & Sun. 3:45 p.m. Don't miss it. Adm. free. Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave. (nr. 14 St.).

Bronx
LECTURE & MOVIES, Sat. eve at 8:30 p.m. Rev. Wm. Howard Melish on "Ring the Changes," prospects for peace and freedom. 2 sound color films "Children in Summer"—"The Altai." Adm. 50c. Ausp: No. Bx. Comm. Amer.-Soviet Friendship, 683 Allerton Ave., Bx.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
SUNDAY FORUM — "The Social Inequality of Women: Its Effects on Men, Women and Social Progress." Dr. Joseph Furst, Rosalie Berry, Chairman. In observance of International Women's Day. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. March 6, 8 p.m. \$1.
SQUARE and Folk Dance enthusiasts! First Sunday night of each month. March 6, Apr. 3, May 1 at Teachers' Center, 209 W. 15 St. Caller: Hopalong Gene. Ausp: Vets for Peace. Contr. \$1.
HEAR Rev. John Darr, a leading crusader for peace here and abroad, in his latest report: "The New Look in the World Situation." Sun. 8:15 p.m. ALP, 220 W. 80 St. Contr. 50c.

Bronx
F. MOOREHEAD will speak on Negro History in America. Bronx Cultural Center, 1753 Boston Rd. Sunday eve. Subs. 25c.

"The work, my friends is Peace. More than end of this war, an end to the beginning of all wars. Yes, an end forever to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples."

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1945.

Save the Peace Rally

MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th St. & 8th Ave., N.Y.

MONDAY, MARCH 21 — 7:45 P.M.

Prominent Speakers • Entertainment • Admission \$1.00 (tax incl.)

AUSPICES: NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

BROOKLYN FREEDOM OF PRESS MEETING
MONDAY, MARCH 7
8:30 P.M.
GEORGE MORRIS
Speaks on:
AFL-CIO MERGER
Brighton Center
3200 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn
MAKE IT A MILESTONE!
BRING YOUR SUBS!

ANNUAL SPRING BAZAAR
77 FIFTH AVENUE
Friday, March 18 — 3 to 10 P.M.
Saturday, March 19 — Sunday, March 20, 11 A.M. to 10 P.M.
B A R G A I N S !
Millinery • Blouses • Dresses • Jewelry • Men's Wear
Children's Wear • Leather Goods • Bags
DELICIOUS HOME-MADE FOOD
Luncheon • Tea • Dinner
Ausp: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship